The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,842—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

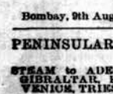
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 25 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	On 1883.
L. PEKIN	3900 600	A. Symons	TUESDAY ..28th Aug.
— SURAT	3142 530	C. R. Edwards	...4th Sept.
L. HYDASPES	2281 500	Geo. Scrivener	...11th "
— CATHAY	2883 6 0	W. M. Robbie	...18th "
			FRIDAY.
L. AUSTRALIA	3064 600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA	2632 500	H. Weighell	...5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038 500	S. F. Cole	...12th "
— LOMBARDY	2726 500	W. K. Breeze	...19th "
L. ROSETTA	3502 600	G. W. Brady	...26th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
SUTLEJ	4191 750	A. H. Johnson	...7th Sept.
ROHILLA	3500 600	W. Jarratt	...21st "
VERONA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	...5th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th on the 1st of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including	I Class ..R 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 330	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Saturday, ... 1st Sept. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday . 1st Oct. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 10
" ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 8
From Naples do. do. .. 115 do. .. 13
" ..II do. do. .. 80 do. .. 9

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

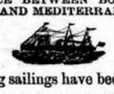
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242 480	John Craig	31st Aug.

BOMBAY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons. H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. UTOPIA	2,731 680	M'Ritchie	23rd Aug.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Aug., 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS,
CHEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD AND GOVERNMENT OUTER LIGHT-SHIPS,
ALSO
TO THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS,

AGENTS AND OWNERS OF THE VESSELS.

WE beg to assure you that any orders that you may be pleased to entrust us with, shall be promptly and carefully executed and to the best advantage. Our Drugs, &c., are especially filled and replenished from the best Manufacturers' Chemicals. We are also careful in seeing that only the best medicines are used, and our charges are as low as possible. Trial order is solicited.

Liberal discount for large consumers.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,

Opposite Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay.

T. DREWET, M.E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetaline, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGIN
26, Apollo-street

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Cash per doz.

FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size.....Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size..... ,, 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz., cash, Rs. 7 12
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

Cash.
Double-seamed Balls.....Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls..... ,, 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"... ,, 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld)., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
" " Cushions, circular.
" " " Four cornered.
" " " " French reeded.
" " Pillows.
" Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
" Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
" Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
" Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.

Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

per doz.

SCOTCH
THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess ..... Rs. 24

IRISH.
THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft ..... Rs. 26
THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful ..... Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

THE following comprise the most recent instruments:—

FOR FARADIZATION.
Magneto-Electric Machines.
Do. do. do. with Dials.

FOR VOLTA FARADIZATION.
Gaiffe's Pocket Voltaic Battery and Coil.
Smaller do. do. do. do.
Spamer's Voltaic Battery and Coil.
Arnold's do. do. do.
Voltaic Batteries and Coils by other makers.

FOR PURE VOLTAIZATION. (The Constant Current.)
Gaiffe's 48 Celled Battery.
Gaiffe's 24 do. do.
Gaiffe's 9 do. do.
Le Clanche's 6 do. do.
Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain Bands.

RHEOPHORES.
Gaiffe's complete Set, in mahogany case.

Price lists on application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine ..... per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, (J.J. Bordes). A very fine pure matured table Wine..... ,,	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE, (J. J. Bordes). An after dinner Wine of superior character. ,,	30 0	....
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE, (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids ..... ,,	50 0	....
HOUSEHOLD CLARET, in Hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each Hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing..... per hog.	200 0	....

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.					Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Softened and matured by Age.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Of uniform quality at all times.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	
	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	...	
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD. WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved system ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best Chipping Norton in every shade of colour.....	24 0	THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic.....	26 0
BEDFORD CORD—Recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord.....	26 0	WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool.....	36 0
		WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality.....	38 0

Our improved self-measurement form on application.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

GLADSTONE BAGS

MADE of Solid Black or Brown Ox-hide, a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious; fitted with first rate double action locks and outside straps for wraps.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY. PRICE LIST.

Inches.....	20	22	24
Rs.	40	45	50

Less 10 per cent. Discount when remittance accompanies order, or if sent per V. P. Post.

THE "INDIAN" RAILWAY PORTMANTEAU

Made of stout tanned Flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and outside Straps for Rug or Coat. A most useful article for Travellers, very light and durable.

PRICE LIST.

Inches	20	22	24	27
Rs.	27	30	34	38

Less 10 per cent. Discount to Cash Purchasers.

The above are procurable at the well-known Outfitting Warehouse,

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhan, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS either for SALE or LEASE of BUILDING SITES for a SPINNING MILL will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th August, at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hornby Row.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, 10 quires cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes	5 0
VENETIAN CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
BASKERVILLE CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
PEARL CABINET, 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes	2 12
STANDARD CABINET, 4 quires note paper and 90 square envelopes	1 12
MAT GRAIN BOX, 2½ quires tinted-wove note paper and 48 square envelopes	1 8
PEARL BOX, 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
ALDINE BOX, 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes	1 12
LINEN GRAIN BOX, 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes	1 8
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 2 quires note paper, assorted gold and silver, 48 envelopes	2 12
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, bamboo pattern, for slighter mourning	2 12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, 24 sheet cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, any letter ..	0 12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, 24 sheets repped note paper and 24 square envelopes, any letter ..	0 12
FINE ARTS STATIONERY BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
SUMMER & WINTER BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
XYLOSOM NEW WRITING PAPER, 5 quires note and 100 square envelopes	3 8
GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, 24 cards with envelopes	1 12
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, 5 quires letter paper and 100 oblong envelopes	2 0
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK note paper and 100 oblong envelopes ..	2 8
Do. do do. ruled pencil, finest ..	2 8

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., Limited,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of well known Dr. C. F. KHORY'S Dentistry, with its most valuable and varied stock of Dental Surgical Instruments (useful to all Surgeons, and for the use of Hospitals and Dispensaries), dentist's machinery and tools, dentist's furniture, &c., &c., well worth attention, at Rampart-row, Fort, next to the *Gazette* Printing Office. They will be sold on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of New Patent K. O. LAMPS, K. O. COOKING STOVES, fire and burglar-proof SAFES, self-acting FOUNTAINS and FANCY GOODS SEWING MACHINES, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction a consignment of very superior K. O. lamps, consisting of table, hanging and wall lamps, fitted with patent extinguisher Duplex burner.

Also a consignment of the new patent electric K. O. lamps giving a light equal to 39 candles.

Sewing machines by various makers of different systems, fire and burglar-proof safes, fountains, fancy goods, &c.

The goods will be on view from the 26th instant, at No. 41, Hummum-street, till seven o'clock in the evening when the new lights may be seen burning.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, as under, without reserve, by lien:—

On account and risk of Mowjee Rowjee—
MGR 2752 16137-46—10 bales 11 inch 8 lb. grey shirtings.

On account and risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
CR—2121—1 bale 8½ lb. grey shirtings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love-lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH.

The property will be on view from 3 p.m. to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE AT BYCULLA HOTEL PREMISES.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, Jeevanjee Hormusjee, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of excellent furniture, handsome mahogany full-size slate billiard tables by Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking-board, lamps, &c., complete.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the 25 cases yellow metal braziers on account of the indentor, Bhaichund Rajaram advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until MONDAY next, the 3rd September.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, madapollams.
15 cases prints.
10 cases eau de cologne.
2 cases gold brokades.
8 new sewing machines by Wheeler and Wilson.
3 cases glassware, consisting of scent bottles, bracelets, bangles, inkstands, jewel boxes, ear-rings, beads, paper weights, &c.
By order of Chutoobhooj Narronjee and on account and at the risk of Ambaram Doomeasunker, 89 pic es grey dhoties, 6 yards 42 inches.

AT 2 P. M.

1 serviceable English-built double seated circular glass fronted brougham in good order, by Laurie and Marner.

SALE OF BEAUTIFUL TERRA-COTTA FIGURES AND STATUES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An assortment of beautiful terra-cotta figures copied from those in the museums of Rome, Florence, and Naples; also 2 large original statues by a prominent Italian Artist, representing a "Page" and a "Flower Girl."

These figures and statues can be inspected at the rooms of the undersigned, where they are on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of Commissariat stores consisting of water-casks, iron grates, copper dishes, copper pumps, horse boxes, lead sheets, deck lanterns, copper scales, weights, measures, wooden buckets, &c.

SALE OF STATIONERY AND OILPAINTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Stone and Mills—

Ex s. s. Deccan.
F T & Co. W M Hyderabad—151-54—4 cases stationery.
Ex s. s. Brindisi.
F T & Co.—17 Secundiabad, Bombay—615-50—6 cases oilpaintings.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a handsome light dogcart, handsome flowervases, and table-ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. PEARS, Esq., House Surgeon.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Rajaram, the Indentor—

Ex s. s. Wistow Hall.

M M out of 201/50 } 25 cases P. H. Munts's yellow
R S 251/300 } metal braziers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Agiary Lane, opposite the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Administrator-General to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground, together with the upperstoreyed house standing thereon, assessed under No. 100, and situate in Agiary Lane, near Kalbadevie-road, without the Fort of Bombay, and belonging to the estate of the late Wishwanber Sewaram.

Full particulars of the property will be given hereafter.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 72, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mons. Drouin, late French Consul, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., an English-built 4-seated light barouche, a handsome light nearly new landau, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay Arab horses, real China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, choice plants, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1883.

NOTICES.

KODANAAD ESTATES. NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the EXTENSION of our PREMISES in Rampart-row. Plan, specification and conditions of contract, can be seen, and schedule of quantities of the work obtained, at our office. Sealed Tenders must be sent to us not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd proxime. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1883.

"CREAM"

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CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM
CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

NOW READY.—REVISED EDITION.

SUBURBAN VILLAS, MARKET GARDENS, AND RESIDENTIAL FARMS, IN KATHIAWAR

By MAJOR H. L. NUTT,
Bombay Political Department.

Price one Rupee per copy.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Gondal, 21st July 1883.

THE DATE for the receipt of TENDERS for the CONVEYANCE of MAILS by SEA, on the lines marginally noted has been EXTENDED from the 1st September to the 1st November, 1883. Tenders should reach the office of the Director General at CALCUTTA not later than the 1st November, 1883.

* Calcutta—Rangoon (direct).
Calcutta—Rangoon (via Chittagong and Akyab.)
Madras—Rangoon.
Bombay—Karachi.
Bombay—Busreh (Via Karachi.)

L. G. WAIT,
Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Simla, the 7th August, 1883.

THACKER & CO., Limited.

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QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ARMY, 1883,

Octavo Edition, Re. 1-4; postage As. 4.
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A POLITICAL PROPHECY,
Re. 1; postage As. 2.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, will be held at the Office of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

ONE PERMANENT WAY SUB-INSPECTOR for the BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY. Apply, stating age and salary required and forwarding copies of certificates (which will not be returned), to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bhownagar-Gondal Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" white enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pavement, Art and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to

WARDEN & Co.

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DRAUGHT BEER AND PORTER.

THE most POPULAR DRINK of the season, can only be tasted in its PRIMITIVE condition, when taken fresh from the WOOD in which it has been matured.

FRESH CASK JUST TAPPED

AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER for the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bellary. None but parties of experience, and with unexceptionable testimonials, need apply. Salary Rs. 300 per month, and house rent. Mill hours 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned before 1st September. No answers will be returned to applicants not possessing qualifications as above.

ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bellary Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld.
Madras, 23rd August, 1883.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built light PARK-PHAETON with a pair of well matched bay Ponies.

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

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J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE MECHANICAL construction of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing-Machines is such that it has led to no many imitations, to avoid which buy only from the Company's Head-Office in India, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

UNSURPASSED RICH CLARET.—Breakfast St. Julien, Rs. 10 per doz. qrts., and pints Rs. 5-8. Petit Medoc Rs. 9-8 per doz. qrts., and pints Rs. 5.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED both yours of the 14th and 21st, my darling quite safely. Will write directly. Your own loving, WELSHMAN.

THE OFFICE of the Bombay *Jam-e-Jamshed* Printing Press Company, Limited, is REMOVED to 5, APOLLO-STREET, Fort, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON, Beef Brown, Pork Sausages, Corned Beef, Mustard, Maize Meal, Infants' Food, Patent Barley, Jams, &c., at Provision Cash Stores.

AERATED COFFEE, Royal Aromatic Ginger Ale, Tonic Lemonade, Raspberry and Soda Water manufactured and supplied by the Provision Cash Stores.

PRIME YORK HAMS, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Biscuits, and every description of Oilmanstores at ready money rates. Apply Provision Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

ICE, Fresh Fish, Fruit, Vegetables and Bazaar supplies of every description supplied to local and mofussil residents by the Provision Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

NORTON'S Patent "Abyssinian" TUBE-WELLS, cheap, always in order, 400 to 100,000 gallons an hour.—JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., Agents, 34, Meadow-street.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING PALE ALE.—We are selling at reduced prices to close a shipment. Rs. 5-4 per doz. quarts. Rs. 3-8 per doz. pints. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Fort.

LEGENDS OF THE PANJAB, in Monthly Numbers, by Captain R. C. TEMPLE, B.S.C, No. I now ready, price Re. 1. In the Press: DISSERTATION ON THE PROPER NAMES OF PANJABIS, by the same Author, price Rs. 3. Apply to EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Bombay, or Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

WANTED, at once, a good COOK for the BOMBAY CLUB. Liberal wages given.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £570,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, handsome silver Arab, height 14-2½, age seven, sound, goes in saddle and harness. Apply "DIMO," care of this paper.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHOLERA.—HOW TO AVOID and PREVENT IT; by DR. C. N. MEHTA, at MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld. Re. 1-4, by Post Re. 1-6.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

REGIMENTAL Forage Caps and Helmets for all branches, Metal Stars and Crowns, Shoulder Cords. &c.—Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Military Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK who can write a good hand and possesses some knowledge of accounts. Apply stating terms and enclosing copy of testimonials, to ALPHA, care of this office.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH; a very reliable time-keeper. Price Rs. 20 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ahkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in pints, at Rs. 3 per dozen, for Cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations assembled in the Ball Room of Government House, Gunneshkhind, on Saturday at ten o'clock. The members present were His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding; H. E. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B.; the Honourables J. B. Peile, C.S.I.; E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.; the Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott); Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.; C. Gonne; W. M. Macaulay; Budroodin Tyabjee; and Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste. As the important measures for extending local self-government in this Presidency were to be introduced, there was the unusual attendance of a large number of native gentlemen, representatives of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who were present by invitation.

The following representations to the Council on the subject of the Bills were presented and laid on the table:—Memorial of the Sind Sabha; Letter from the secretaries of the Satara Sarvajanik Sabha; Report of the Sub-Committee of the Poona Municipality; Memorial from the Mahomedans of Poona; Memorial from the inhabitants of Pandurpur; and report of the Satara Municipality.

The Hon. J. B. PEILE moved the first reading of the two Bills—Bill No. 4 of 1883—"to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds in the Presidency of Bombay," and Bill No. 4 of 1883—"to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act."

The Hon. Mr. PEILE, on moving the first reading, said:—Your Excellency,—The moving that the two bills of which the short titles are "the Bombay Local Boards Bill" and the "Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill" be read the first time, I ask leave to take these two bills together, because as the Council is well aware their objects are identical, though the first deals with rural and the second with urban or municipal boards. The official correspondence which preceded the framing of these bills has been so long before the public, but the main principles and details of the subject have been so fully examined and criticized in every kind of way and in all parts of India, that I seem rather to be summing up the results of an exhaustive debate, than preparing to explain the scope and reasons for new legislation for the first time to the Council. I may therefore be brief while I remind hon. members that in September 1881, the Government of India invited renewed attention to the views enunciated by Lord Mayo's Government in 1870, that the development of local self-Government and the strengthening of municipal institutions are among the greatest and widest objects connected with the decentralization of imperial finance, and desire that the provincial governments, while being largely endowed from imperial sources, should "in their turn hand over to local self-Government considerable revenues at present kept in their own hands, but similar in kind to many which have long been locally managed with success by committees partly composed of non-official members and subject only to a general remedial control resting in the State by the legislature;" adding that "the existing local bodies of greatest importance are the municipalities and district committees, and the Governor-General in Council will be glad if, in any proposals which the Governor-in-Council makes, advantage be taken as far as possible of the existence of these bodies, their powers being, where necessary, extended by means of legislation." Your Excellency's government responded in the first instance by directing the appointment by election (as is lawful under a long dormant section of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1873) of one-half of voters qualified to vote at each of the ten city municipalities then existing under that Act. Later in the year (October, 1882) it was decided to raise fourteen of the principal town municipalities to the status of city municipalities, that they might be admitted to the same privileges of elections. Rules were framed and qualifications for the franchise settled, and in twenty-three municipalities elections were held in March and April of this year. In the larger municipalities where the electors are numerous, generally more than half of them recorded their votes, in the smaller municipalities the proportion of electors who voted was generally considerably more than half. No difficulties were experienced, and the results of this experiment on popular representation in our country towns were so far satisfactory. Again in March, 1882, it was resolved to offer to certain selected municipalities the management of elementary education within municipal limits, the Government preferring to proceed tentatively but with the declared intention of extending the offer to all the important municipalities if these proposals should meet with success. The transfer of the management of primary schools will, when the second of these bills passes into law, be extended to all municipalities, and the plan will be that all receipts, local fees and grants or donations, will be placed to the credit of the municipal school board, together with a grant from provincial revenues which will be fixed for a term of years and then open to review. The present opportunity for the provincial grant to primary instruction is the question what this Government can now afford fully examined, no doubt, and the subject may be dealt with as soon as the new Municipal Act is in force. With regard to the other heads of expenditure which were named by the Government of India as suitable for the transfer of the present Extension of local self-Government. It will be remembered that the subject has come before us in connection with the decentralization of some of the duties of Government. In other words, this means a division of labour between the Central Government and local committees. In this division of labour I need hardly say that the portion of the public business which falls to local committees is not the higher duties of Government, such as the control of Imperial taxation and expenditure, but that great mass of local public business, the management of which is uncongenial to a central authority, which imposes a heavy and needless burthen on central authority, and which it would be contrary to sound policy to retain in the hands of central authority a single day after it can be safely transferred to the local agencies which are most concerned that it shall be well transacted. The principles and methods applicable to local affairs are just the same in India as they are in England or in any other country. It is as true of India as of any other country that it is more in the public interest and more economical or public money that local affairs should be managed locally by those most interested in them than by the Central Government. It is as true of India as of any other country that local administrative institutions are the chief instrument in the political education of citizens. There is nothing in the conditions of English rule in India to prevent us from acting on these principles as they are acted on in India or any other country. Rather to act upon them is the complement of our general policy. For it would be strangely inconsistent if the Government which acts as a constitutional Government in applying the public revenues for the common interest to such objects as the administration of equal justice, to education, to railways, and other agents of a sure, even, and intelligent prosperity, should at the same time deny to the people the use of the largest and freest school of practice for the exercise of those capacities for which the Government is at such pains to provide nourishment. It can then be nothing but a satisfaction to the Central Government to be able to withdraw as regards local affairs from the demoralizing position of a despotic power which attempts to do everything for the people. It is also a sound view and supported by great authority, that in local affairs the administration of which carries political education down into the masses, and which do not touch such important interests as the higher departments of State, the development of public spirit and intelligence may be regarded as an object at least as important as the quality of the work done by the local boards. Again we think that no objection need be made to the introduction of the elective system which has special advantages in the case of local bodies. A people may very well choose representatives for the management of their local affairs who have not the qualities which would fit them for representative Government as a nation. We are not proposing to sanction the election of representatives to a Parliament which should deal with Imperial questions, but simply arranging that the people shall be invited to manage the local affairs in which they are personally interested through representatives to be chosen by themselves. If they should through ignorance or indifference make a mistake in the selection of their first representatives, the local mischief which may ensue to their interests will be their best instruction to be more careful in their choice on a second occasion. With suitable provision for control no evil consequences need be apprehended from the election of local bodies, and the advantage in stimulation of popular interest in local public business is great. These are the familiar doctrines of the political economist applicable to the matter in hand. Since the first establishment of a local fund system in this Presidency, the Government has never hesitated to accept them as applicable to the administration of public business, subject to the necessity for gradual progress which is imposed by the existing conditions of native social life. The elementary system of local fund administration which was introduced here on a sound basis some twenty years ago was well suited to the time, but we do not say that it is sufficient for all time. The creators of that system did not intend it to be stereotyped for ever, neither is native society entirely unprogressive. I have adverted, moreover, to a temporary reaction which has intervened from local towards centralised control causing an interruption in the proposed development of local committees towards greater independence. It sometimes happens that under circumstances of one side of a policy attains more prominence than another side, and here the executive function of local administration has been emphasized rather than the educational function, the end has been regarded rather than the process. Now that attention has been revived to local administration as a means of political training, it may be found that the policy of the Government as a policy of progress has been little by little by the extension of political knowledge and the capacity for forming political judgments at least among a large class. However that may be, the Government has given ample assurance of policy made in last September of its intention to strengthen the position of the local authorities. Action has already been taken accordingly by the Executive orders which I have described, and now we propose to guarantee the continuity of this policy by legislation. These bills guarantee much for the present and much more for the future. They conform to the rural boards the independent control of their works and funds. They no longer impose ex-officio presidents invested with summary powers of interferences with the business of the boards. They provide for the general introduction of a large measure of representation, and its future extension. They abandon much of the interference hitherto exercised by authority higher than the local authority. They have the merit of abolishing the system of division or exclusion. They remove disabilities, so that when the time comes for local boards to stand entirely by themselves, there will be no impediment in these acts. For a perusal of them will show that they are eclectic enough to meet the views of local boards which shall be entirely unofficial, manned and officered solely by private citizens, the district officer assisting from without as a friendly allied power. This is briefly the scope of these bills as regards the present and future enlargement of the independence of local boards. I must now turn to another side of the subject, to which a responsible Government must also give its attention, and that is the duty of making provision that those who are entrusted with public money shall spend it in the true interests of the localities to which it belongs and of the whole community to the largest possible profit. No critics of these bills would have it supposed, that local self-Government means the complete emancipation of local boards from all supervision and regulation by the Central Government. It would not be tolerated that a local board should dissociate itself from the policy of the Central Government or fall back from the level of civilization which that Government endeavours to maintain. It is true of England, it is still more forcibly true of India that the Central authority should keep up a perpetual communication with the local boards, giving advice, and enforcing obedience to general regulations which the legislature should prescribe for the management of local business. Now certainly it cannot be contended that Indian local boards are less in need of authoritative instruction than English local boards; or that there is any greater jealousy of control that a local board in India, if allowed its own way in sanitary matters, may repudiate the system of [illegible] of public money and public property or in raising funds by taxation, may use its powers, not in the common interest, but in the interest of caste or race or faction. If the local boards should waste their strength of money and time in any such jealousy they would neither carry forward their political education nor maintain the necessary continuity and unity of purpose with which the whole administration will facilitate the advance of the local boards to this consummation. I believe that in these measures we offer to the country a fair amount of guaranteed independence; that the minimum guaranteed is a great advance on that hitherto enjoyed; that the independence of local boards, and that the maximum opened to them is as much independence as local boards can reasonably ask for anywhere. It is matter for speculation how these concessions will be used, but in the circumstances of India it is necessary for the Government to hazard experiments and to apply to the people a pressure in favour of popular institutions which in other countries the people more unanimously apply to the Government. This, however, need not prevent us from heartily desiring that the experiment may succeed. It is often said that Government officers dislike local self-government because they are unwilling to part with power, but what is taken for unwillingness to part with power, is, I believe, the impatience felt by overworked officials for any methods except the shortest, which are also the most rigid and mechanical, for getting public business done. The teaching and training of local committees appear to waste time and money. But every thoughtful officer must confess that this is not true to the people not possible after a certain stage of their social history. Though the process of education is tedious it is one to which we must not deny patience and sympathy, and if it leads to success, I cannot imagine how success can be regarded otherwise than as a gain all round. I can only say for myself after some 27 laborious years in India, of which much has been spent in doing work which might have better been done by those more personally concerned in it, I can imagine no more cheerful discovery than that we were ready at hand the material of local boards fully competent and equipped to take all local business on their own shoulders and that we have only to organise and employ them. But we have not arrived at that yet, and much has to be learnt before there can be a really popular movement to occupy the ground which is opened out by these measures. In reaching that consummation we shall now transfer some of our responsibility to the men of "the party of progress and reform," and they must decentralise as well as the Government. We should not be satisfied if political education come to stop short at a small class marked out by special circumstances from the masses. We have that form of polity already in the Native States, where the local administration is quite indigenous, but in no way popular or representative, and therefore generally very far from progressive. To reproduce that position in our districts would be a very partial success, which would go a very little way towards the establishment of free institutions. Private and party motives would dominate the local councils and the popular indifference and aversion to municipal regulations would be aggravated. While therefore we are glad to have with us those who have taken an intelligent lead in welcoming these measures, we look to them to ensure their success by exerting themselves with singleness of mind to set before their fellow-countrymen an example of disinterested and enlightened local administration by private citizens. It may not seem a very lofty employment to teach the people of villages and country towns how to manage local conservancy, primary schools, and dispensaries, but it is the underlying growth of social organization which is really important, and I think that it is not unworthy of the best abilities and the highest ambition to build up among one's own people with unpretentious and patient assiduity the first foundations of a national spirit. I desire to add that I have received a large number of useful suggestions relating to the details of the bills, which will properly come under consideration when the bills are referred to select committees.

H.E. the PRESIDENT said that, as a matter of form, the Bills must be moved separately, but any hon. member wishing to speak to them might follow the example of Mr. Peile, and speak to both at once.

The Hon. BUDROODIN TYABJEE.—May it please your Excellency, although I do not consider this a fit and a proper occasion to make any lengthy observations on the history of this great question of local self-government, I yet consider it my duty to offer a few remarks on the more important principles on which these Bills have been formed. I need scarcely say that the principle of local self-government which has been so forcibly and wisely enunciated by H. E. the Viceroy has my most hearty concurrence. Indeed, I believe that no measure has ever been proposed by any Indian Government which has been received with so much enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of this great Empire as has been accorded to Lord Ripon's scheme. The advantages and benefits of this great scheme seem to my mind to be so obvious, and they have been so universally acknowledged, that I think it would be almost a waste of time for me to dilate upon them at any length on this occasion. No one, I venture to think, will deny that it will extend the public spirit of political education, that it will foster a healthy spirit of manliness and self-reliance, and will bring the official and non-official classes and the European and native elements into closer contact. It will create an interest in the minds of the people in regard to the improvement of the localities in which they are more immediately concerned, and, above all, it will make the burden of taxation fall lighter by conferring on the taxpayers themselves the power of administering the funds. But if these are the advantages to be reaped by the people, how shall we estimate the enormous gain that will also accrue to the State? Because I think that a very enormous and inexhaustible amount of intelligent and competent agency in the Bombay Presidency at present lies dormant and unutilised, and it is quite clear that in proportion as that agency is utilised, in the same proportion the present highly paid agency can be dispensed with, or its services can be diverted to something more important, something more worthy its trained energies than the building of a country road, a tank or a dhurmshala. While, therefore, the advantages and benefits, both to the people and the State, of this measure are perfectly obvious, I yet think it is our duty to bear carefully in mind that certain dangers and possible difficulties are more or less inherent in a system of election, especially when applied to a people somewhat slow and apathetic, disposed to rely more on Providence than their own exertion, and who are accustomed to lean on Government and the official class. We must remember that this is a somewhat novel and tentative measure; that a portion at least of the people upon whom the franchise will be conferred will have received little more than a superficial education; that many of them will hardly appreciate, at first at least, the importance of choosing the best and ablest men for their representatives; that even the boards may at times fail to appreciate the great power which, for good or for evil, these Bills will place in their hands. It is, no doubt, from the consideration of these difficulties that the Government have thought it expedient to retain in their hands those powers of check, supervision and control which in more advanced circumstances might, be entirely useless, or even, perhaps, mischievous. However much, therefore, I regret the existing circumstances which necessitate these strong provisions of the Bills—which may well be called their "bludgeon clauses"—I cannot help admitting them to be more or less necessary; but I would fain hope that no local boards will ever disgrace themselves to such an extent as to compel the Government to put them into operation. I take it for granted that it would be no less painful to Government to suspend, or even interfere with, the local boards than it would be to the condemned boards themselves. While I fully approve of the two cardinal principles upon which every sound system of local self-government in this country ought to be raised, namely, full and ample powers to local boards to administer their own local affairs, and sufficient power of supervision, check, and control to the Government to prevent any flagrant maladministration, I am not yet satisfied that this Bill as it at present stands, and without some important modifications, will achieve the great object which the Viceroy has in view, or satisfy the ultimate aspirations of the people. The general machinery for local self-government which is provided by the Bill, the division of districts into talukas, and talukas into groups of villages, for administration by district local boards and taluka committees, and the duties allotted to each, have my entire approval. But the constitution of these local boards, the numbers of which they are respectively to consist, the qualification for the voters and for members, the appointment and dismissal of the presidents and vice-presidents, the duties to be imposed on local boards, and the degree of supervision under which they ought to stand towards Government,—these are matters of such extreme importance that I desire to say a few words upon them. First, as to the constitution of the local boards. The Bill leaves this important matter entirely in the discretion of the Government, provided only not less than one-half shall be elective members, and not more than one-half Government nominees. Now, I confess that the proportion of Government nominees as here contemplated seems to me to be somewhat high. Unless a decisive majority is given to the elective members, I fear that the Bill will be practically useless. The real power will still continue to be the local officials, and the present measure will merely continue and practically perpetuate the present system. It seems to me that the people will have gained little more than a bare responsibility for the administration of funds and of affairs over which they will have no real control. On all important occasions the independent members will be liable to be swamped by the Government nominees, who will ordinarily be the mere creatures of the Collectors.

Mr. TYABJEE.—They can hardly be expected to vote in opposition to the wishes of the authority to whom they owe their nomination. The real object and scope of the nomination by Government, ought, I submit, to be nothing more than to correct any accidental defects in the composition of the local boards; and this, I think, would be sufficiently provided for if power were reserved to Government to nominate, say, not more than one-third of the total number of members of the taluka committees, and say not more than one-fourth of the local boards. To nominate in a smaller proportion for the district local boards, because they will be selected from among the members of the taluka committees, who will themselves be picked and selected men. We must remember, also, that some portion at least of the elected members will consist of Government servants and Government pensioners, and therefore the necessity for Government interference in this matter will not be really so great as might at first sight appear. Then again, with regard to the number of members for the district and taluka local boards, while, no doubt, on the one hand, it is undesirable that they should be sufficiently large fully to represent the different classes of the people, on the other hand I think they ought not to be so large as to be unwieldy or to impair the sense of responsibility which ought to rest upon each individual member. The Bill leaves this important matter entirely in the discretion of Government. It seems to me that 16 would not be a bad minimum number for taluka local boards, and 32 for district local boards. The next important matter is in regard to the qualification of voters and of members. The Bill makes an entire exception of Sind in this matter, and confines the power of electing, as well as of being elected, in that province to jagirdars, headmen, and other leaders of the communities in Sind only the property and other tests which have been applied to the rest of the Presidency should not be equally applicable to Sind. Many of the titles mentioned are extremely vague and indefinite in their character, most of them have lost their original significance, and it seems to me impossible that men who are entitled to such titles, but whose forefathers or who themselves have not assumed them, should be entirely excluded, while other people, less deserving, would be entitled to come forward. There is power given to Government to exclude backward districts unfit for local self-government, and it seems to me unfair to exclude the whole of Sind from the general scheme. I would submit that Sind ought not to be excluded in that way, but that if there are any local areas unfit in that province, they should be excluded like any backward local areas in the rest of the Presidency. Then for the rest of the Presidency the qualification laid down is the payment of Rs. 48 per annum of land revenue or Rs. 500 general income. In the case of voters, at least, it seems to me that it might be reduced to Rs. 32 land revenue and Rs. 300 general income. There are in the mofussil, comparatively speaking, few people who earn more than Rs. 300, and as our object is to give the franchise to all people who may possess the necessary qualification of intelligence, I think that object can be sufficiently achieved by making the limit Rs. 300 per annum. However that may be, I think the Bill is defective, as has already been mentioned by the hon. mover, in not laying down distinctly, in the Bill itself, an educational or professional test. I think few people will dispute that the graduates of our different Universities and professional gentlemen—doctors, schoolmasters, engineers, pleaders, &c.,—would be fit to take a part in the conduct of local business; and I think it ought to be distinctly laid down in the Bill itself. Then, I think, the mere fact that a person has been sentenced to imprisonment by a criminal court ought not to disqualify him. Who, for instance, could be more competent than the editor of an able and well-conducted newspaper? And yet this provison would disqualify him, if he had the misfortune to be sentenced, say for a defamatory article. The principle is to eliminate a person convicted in a way that must necessarily affect his character, and I think the disqualification should be in respect of a non-compoundable offence. I now come to the clauses affecting presidents and vice-presidents, and I confess I entertain a very strong conviction that the success or failure of the system of self-government will very much depend on the manner in which this matter is solved. I would certainly deprecate, as a general rule, the appointment of Collectors to be the presidents of the local boards. I am satisfied that their presence as a rule will be inimical to the independence of the non-official members, and I feel convinced that their presence, or even their active influence, would be quite enough to cause either an unseemly wrangle at every meeting of the board or complete submission to the wishes of the local authorities. I submit, therefore, that, as a general rule, at least the presidents of the local boards should be non-official gentlemen, and I go further, and say that these presidents should, as a rule, be permitted to be elected by the local boards themselves, subject only to the approval of Government. I cannot see any reason for supposing that the local boards would be unfit to discharge this duty; but if they did go wrong in any particular case, then the Government would have power to set them right. Then, again, I think the boards ought equally to have the power of removing the presidents, and I would suggest that the presidents should be liable to be removed on a resolution passed, say by a majority of two-thirds, at a special meeting expressly convened for the purpose. In regard to the duties to be imposed on local boards, I think the establishment and maintenance of model farms, experiments with exotics, the introduction of various kinds of seeds, improving the breed of horses and cattle, the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity—these are matters which ought not to be made, as provided in section 30, compulsory upon local boards at all. They ought to be, I submit, left entirely to the option and discretion of the local boards. They are matters in their nature rather Imperial than local, and considering the slender funds at the disposal of the local boards, I think it would be extremely unfair to compel them to undertake duties which would be more properly performed out of Imperial revenues. In regard to the supervision of local boards, in some respects at least, by the Central Government, I have already said I think that more or less necessary, for reasons already stated by the hon. mover. It seems to me there ought to be general supervision, especially in matters where it is necessary that there should be a continuity of policy, as in education and other matters which might easily be enumerated. But I think any petty interference in small matters ought to be carefully avoided; as requiring the sanction of the Commissioner to a lease of not more than three years. Surely that is a matter in which the local boards might well have been trusted. And, further, I think it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the local authorities that although these powers of supervision, check, and control are necessary as a precautionary measure in the abstract, still they ought not to be put into operation except in extremely emergent cases, and then not without due regard to the wishes and feelings of the local boards themselves. I now come to a part of the Bill which is not only of extreme importance in regard to this particular scheme of local self-government, but which seems to me to involve a vital principle respecting the duties and responsibilities of this Council. I refer to those sections of the Bills which confer wide discretionary powers on the Government for making rules in regard to matters which have been expressly left open and undecided by the Bills. Now, I don't deny that it is often desirable, and sometimes even necessary, to confer some such limited power on the Executive Government; but it ought to be carefully defined, and limited to minute details connected not so much with legislation as with carrying a legislative measure into effect. It is the duty of the Council, I submit, to try and make its own provisions as perfect and complete in themselves as possible, and it ought not to abdicate its functions in favour of any other authority, especially when questions, not merely of detail but, of principle, are involved. True, the Governor-in-Council is often in a far better position than individual members can be, to decide points which require minute investigation of local circumstances; but nevertheless I think the advantages of free, open, and public discussion in this Council are so great that all important matters, whether of principle or of details, ought to be discussed and decided here as far as possible. These general observations seem to me to apply to the measures under discussion. Very wide powers are given in these Bills, and it would be possible, by means of the rules which Government are empowered to frame, to render the Bills perfectly nugatory. Take, for instance, section 8 of the Local Boards Bill. That section gives to the Governor-in-Council absolute power to exclude from the benefits of local self-government such portions of the Presidency as he may deem necessary. Now, of course, I don't deny that there may be, and probably are, certain local areas unfit for self-government; nor do I for a moment suggest that His Excellency is at all likely to exclude advanced districts, such as Poona, Ahmedabad, or Surat from local self-government. Yet there is nothing in the Bill itself to prevent his doing so. With the profoundest respect for the Governor-in-Council, and the utmost confidence in His Excellency's enlightened sympathy for the people, I must oppose the insertion of such a clause as that, because I think it is radically wrong in principle. His Excellency's views on the subject we know and respect, but there is no guarantee as to who his successor may be, or what views he might entertain. And the point is of too vital interest to the people to be thus left in doubt or suspense. It seems to me to be the duty of this Council to try to make its measures as complete as possible in this respect, and not to shrink from the responsibility of deciding what are the backward districts which ought to be excluded from the benefits of local self-government. I think there ought to be a schedule annexed to the Bill giving the names of backward districts, and at the same time power should be given to the Governor-in-Council to extend the scheme to even those backward districts as they may from time to time prove themselves worthy of it.

Mr. PEILE.—There is that power.

Mr. TYABJEE.—This I think, would be the advantage of calling the attention of the public to the matter, that it would give an opportunity to the condemned districts themselves to make such representations to the Government as they might think necessary. The same observation, I think, applies with equal force to clause 3 of section 18, which confers upon the Government the power to declare who are the persons to whom the franchise ought to be extended. This, again, does not seem to me to be a matter of detail at all, but one of principle; and, as I have already said, I think the educational and professional tests, as well as any other property tests that might be considered necessary or proper, ought to be distinctly laid down in the Bill. Then, I strongly object to class (a) of section 66, which gives absolute power to Government to prescribe the number of members for district and taluka local boards, and the proportion of elective members and Government nominees for each. I think that these are probably the most essential and vital principles of the whole scheme. The success or failure of the scheme must entirely depend on the manner in which the local boards are constituted and presided over; and I submit that these are points which ought to be discussed by this Council, and ought to be decided here. If they are left to the decision of the Governor-in-Council they will be decided without hearing what the public have to say, and without the benefit of any public discussion at all. I have now touched on what are the most important features of the Bills. There are, no doubt, many other minor points of more or less importance which will be required to be discussed by the Select Committee. I will say nothing more upon them at present, but will merely conclude by expressing a hope that these Bills, which to my mind possess all the essential elements of really true, great, and wise measures, may be so enlarged and improved by wise concessions as to make them a lasting benefit to the people of this Presidency.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. V. RASTE:—Your Excellency, my sympathies are entirely with the principles underlying the several provisions of the Bill—the Bombay District Local Board and Municipal Act. It proposes to give to the people a moderate share of power in the administration of their municipal and local affairs, and enables the local Government to extend it when the growing intelligence of the masses and the advanced and enlightened administrative capacity of the leading few make such an extension possible. In the Presidency of Bombay, as in every part of India, some cities and towns are ahead of others in education, enlightened public spirit, and general appreciative intelligence, and might be safely entrusted with the administration of their own municipal and local affairs within reasonable limits; while there are some towns, it may not be an exaggeration to say, which have just emerged from a state of primitive barbarism. Between these two extremes, lie places varying in education and enlightenment in different degrees. To make a uniform law which will adapt itself to different scales of advanced political and social capacity on the part of the people is almost next to impossible. To provide for such a gradation of society is the object of the present measure, which has my entire approval. The scheme of local self-government conceived by our present Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, with his liberality of views and generosity of sentiments, and carried out by our worthy President in his capacity as Governor of this Presidency with an anxious desire to do good to the people, tempered as it is by prudence and far-sightedness, is in its initial and experimental stage. It may prove a success or a failure. The anxious thoughts of all well-wishers of our country are directed towards it. In the case of some cities I will be affirmed that it will not fail; but in the case of others there are grave misgivings whether it will not be a grievous failure, and thus afford some ground to the anti-local-self-government party to [illegible] a new school of political education to the aspiring youths of India, who must, to be proficient, begin with a primer in that branch of education. After having mastered the first rudiments, they can then hope to rise to the study of higher branches of that science. The proposed measure may be looked upon as a Code of Rules intended to regulate the constitution and procedure of this school of politics. It no doubt begins with the primer, as it ought to do, and holds out a hope to the advancing students of that school, a greater accession of power and a wider and higher field for study. This measure is elastic enough to provide, by reserving extensive powers to the local Government, for all possible contingencies, and thus obviates the necessity of fresh legislation every five or ten years, and lessens the chances of failure and consequent discredit to us, the natives of India. Power correlates responsibility; larger power means larger responsibility. Are we capable of undertaking large responsibilities attendant upon extensive local powers? I humbly believe we are not. Why should we aspire to higher powers without being able to take upon ourselves, and to discharge satisfactorily, its correlative. Local self-government is a young plant. I would rejoice to see it grow gradually, steadily, and surely, and strike its roots deep into the soil that it can see it grow rapidly and a weakly plant to be blown down by the first gush of an adverse wind. In order to bring the whole measure in harmony with the local self-government scheme already inaugurated, and in order to make it a consistent whole, I humbly think that some emendations are necessary which are fit to be considered when the Bill comes to be discussed in a Select Committee to which it will have to be referred for consideration and report. On the present occasion, I record my unqualified approval of the principle and general scope of the Bill.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. MANDLIK:—I divide my observations into two sections: first, on the papers that have been published, and next on what has now been stated by the hon. member in charge of the Bills. I congratulate the hon. member in charge of these Bills on the advance he proposes to make beyond what could be discerned from the published statement. I propose to make a few remarks on two portions of this Bill on this occasion, viz., the chapter on the constitution of the local boards, and that

careful tending I feel quite sure that there is more ground for hope and less for despair in that direction. Students of history know of nations, as of individuals, that it is by the constant application and exercise of the human faculties in the administration of affairs that their moral growth is strengthened and accelerated. Readers of current literature may be referred to an excellent paper by an Italian Senator and a nobleman in the last May number of the *Fortnightly Review*, which furnishes an apt illustration as regards the modern kingdom of Italy and the Italians. While, therefore, I am prepared to meet with some failures, I do not despond either as to the quality of the material or to the propriety of working with it in furthering the advance of local self-government. I shall now return to the history of this question as treated by Government. Thus, soon after the creation of the Legislative Councils of the minor Presidencies and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Laing, the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, in his statement for 1861-62, spoke of this subject as follows:—"As regards public works, it was intended that £500,000 should be transferred to Local Budgets, and provided for by local taxation. This intention has not been carried out for a very obvious reason, viz., that new constitutions having been given to the three Presidencies, it would have been manifestly improper to anticipate the action of the Local Legislative Councils in a matter which is so peculiarly their province." Again, "I am as strongly as ever in favour of the principle of local taxation for local objects. In fact, if this great Empire is ever to have the roads, the schools, the local police, and other instruments of civilization which enlightened country ought to possess, it is simply impossible that the Imperial Government can find either the money or the management. The mere repair of the roads where anything like a sufficiency of good roads has been made, is a matter altogether beyond the reach of any central *bureau*. It is of the first importance to break through the habit of keeping everything in dependence on Calcutta, and to teach people not to look to the Government for things which they can do far better themselves." The above passage is quoted and affirmed in an important Resolution of the Government of India, in 1864. [See the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on Municipal Police, September 11, 1861. Circular letter No. 2240, dated 31st August, 1864.—From the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.—To all local Governments and Administrations; forwarding a Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2215 of the same date.] This Resolution reviews the history of the *Mohtarfa* and other like taxes in India, and runs thus:—"One of the advantages of this mode of providing for the police of towns is, that it renders necessary the creation of a municipality and a Municipal Fund; and that although the application of the Municipal Fund is obligatory to the extent of the cost of the police, beyond that limit its appropriation to conservancy improvement, education, &c., is at the discretion of the municipal authorities. Great public benefit is to be expected from the firm establishment of a system of municipal administration in India. Neither the Central Government nor the local Governments are capable of providing either the funds or the executive agency for making the improvements of various kinds, in all the cities and towns of India, which are demanded by the rapidly developing wealth of the country. The Imperial revenue barely suffices for the increasing demands upon it for objects of general interest; and the practical alternative is a large addition to imperial taxation, in order to meet the wants of the town populations under a centralized system, or a transfer both of the duty and the charge to those populations. Not only will the local requirements be more promptly and fully provided for under the municipal system than they could be by any Government agency, but, when the people see that they have the management of their own affairs in their own hands, they will feel confidence to do things which they would not have accepted from the Government (c). The appointment of Wardens by popular election in the south of India has already introduced a new feeling of liberality into the administration of the religious endowments. Where the field is open, the more advanced members of the community naturally take the lead. The people of this country are perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs. The municipal feeling is deeply rooted in them. The municipal institutions, each of which is a little republic, are the most abiding of Indian institutions. They maintained the framework of society, while successive swarms of invaders swept over the country. In the cities, also, the people elect their own wards, trade guilds, and panchayats, and show much capacity for corporate action. In making the more important improvements, they will have the aid of many intelligent Europeans, such as little people, at the principal places of trade in the interior. If an improved municipal administration were not required for police, it would soon be wanted as a basis for the more enlarged and effectual measures of conservancy called for by the present state of public opinion. The Government is totally incapable of furnishing either the funds or the executive agency necessary for such purposes in all the cities and towns throughout the wide realm of British India. Holding the position we do in India, every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people themselves, and to be raised by themselves (b), and to confine ourselves to doing those things which must be done by the Government, and to influencing, and directing, in a general way, all the movements of the social machine. This policy has been shown to be in accordance with that of Lord W. Bentinck's and Lord Auckland's Governments. Lord Canning's Government attempted to give practical effect to it, by transferring the charge for roads and other local public works, to the extent of £500,000 per annum, from the Imperial Budget to Local Budgets. Reasons for this are given in detail in Mr. Laing's Financial Statement for 1861-62; and in his Budget Speech of 1863 he explained why the arrangement had not taken effect. (c) Nobody, whether official or non-official, could have written more strongly than those who framed the above. And who were they? The Viceroy, Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence. Mr. [illegible] Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon'ble H. B. Harrington, the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the Hon'ble W. Grey. I think the above names are a sufficient guarantee that the whole scheme was thoroughly discussed, and well thought out. It was, one may say, the continuation of a policy of widening the foundations of British rule in India, by entrusting to the people, as far as possible, the management of their own internal municipal affairs. The above resolution, from which I have already quoted several paragraphs, concludes thus:—"The policy of the measures now proposed is identical with that of 1861-62; but the principle of local self-government is more easily applicable to populations collected in towns than to those which are scattered over the country; and in fact, municipal administration has already made considerable progress in India." Next in chronological order, comes our Bill for Local Funds Taxation, passed as Bombay Act III., 1869. When the Bill was before the Council Mr. (now Sir) Barrow Ellis, after giving a short history of the origin of the enactment, stated that that Act itself was rendered necessary "by the spirit of opposition" or "of independence," that is, according to his showing, because people declined to pay a rupee more than they were compelled to pay by law. But he said that one of the principal features of the Bill then before the Council was the formation of local committees, so that the people might become accustomed to take an interest in the administration of their own affairs, and give that assistance of which the Government stood so much in need in regulating and providing for local requirements and improvements. Another object was that people should be made to pay for new benefits which were to be conferred, and which, but for the payment, they would not receive at all. The two objects then placed before the Legislature as those attainable by the employment of this new agency were public works and education. When the Bill was finally passed, Sir Barrow Ellis said that the taluka committees would be recognised by rules to be made after the passing of the Act; but that the appropriation and distribution of the funds was to be made by the district committees. Although a definite fund was thus raised, the scheme of local boards did not make its proper to the assistance they may receive from the natives of the country as to the management of their affairs. I had the satisfaction of mentioning the other day how the Lieutenant-Governor of a neighbouring province had pushed on that good work.

I believe the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West has done no less than Sir Donald McLeod in this respect; and I believe that no man can devote his time or his labour to a work that will be so certain to effect a more immediate result, than the development of those institutions which have always, and in every country, formed the germs of good government." Since the above date our Administration Reports, and the reports showing the moral and material progress of India, bear witness to the silent and steady working of our machinery as far as the springs which set it in motion have left it room to move and work. Thus, wherever our Collector presidents availed themselves of the peoples' assistance, that has not been withheld. Where the people have been sat upon, they have done nothing, for the very best reason that they could do nothing. When in 1875 the Government imposed the seven years' budget system in the administration of Local Funds, the very nominal existence of the taluka committees was brought to an end. People saw the fruits of their local rates carried off to open up imperial communications, to build provincial and district provincial roads, and to waste local resources on comparatively non-local projects. Thus, in the Blue-Book on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, occurs the following passage, the substance of which is repeated in other provinces, we are, though in possession of a good law for local fund administration by local boards, as backward in practice as though neither had been formulated. "The financial and provincial roads, and to waste local resources on comparatively non-local projects. Thus, in the Blue-Book on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, occurs the following passage, the substance of which is repeated in other provinces, we are, though in possession of a good law for local fund administration by local boards, as backward in practice as though neither had been formulated. "The financial and provincial roads, and to waste local resources on comparatively non-local projects. Thus, in the Blue-Book on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, occurs the following passage, the substance of which is repeated in other provinces, we are, though in possession of a good law for local fund administration by local boards, as backward in practice as though neither had been formulated. "The general habit of self-government is thus being gradually diffused throughout India. In some parts its development is more rapid and extensive than in others; but it will be very difficult now to arrest the action of the people. The privilege of electing their own managers of their local affairs from among their neighbours has been extended, in several instances, to the inhabitants of large towns in the Panjab, Provinces and in Sind. There is a provision in the Madras Act with the same object, but it does not appear to what extent it has been put into operation. In the Bombay Act the privilege is not seen to have been sparingly applied. But where there is no election, there is local government through *Panchayáts* or boards composed of the inhabitants, so that throughout India the habit of self-government engendered by municipal institutions may be expected in course of time to have a marked effect on the inhabitants of towns, and through them on the mass of the people. The list of rates for local purposes is quite in accordance with ancient usages. These town dues were called *chunghi* or "handful," implying that all merchandise that passed had to pay a smal. contribution. I shall not trouble the Council with statements for subsequent years, as they will have to be drawn upon more copiously on another occasion, and because I have not seen the above description to have been changed, so far as the capacity of the people is concerned, in subsequent years. How then has the aforesaid system been actually worked in this Presidency? For this I must draw on another source of information, viz., on the Bombay Blue-Book, Part II, Appendix, being copies of, or extracts, from correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government of India, and the various local Governments, on the proposed measures for the extension of local government in India, published by order of the House of Commons in March, 1883. Looking at the reports of the local officers, a curious admixture of assertions and theories is observable, mixed up with valuable suggestions. Thus the Commissioner in Sind observes that there are many intelligent men, who only want encouragement to take an active part in the management of affairs of their native places. So much that under the system introduced by Government, by which the seven years' forecast of expenditure is to be proposed at one time, there is little left for local bodies to do. Cesses, he says, but have been in the hands of the Collector presidents availed themselves of the peoples' assistance, that has not been withheld. Where the people have been sat upon, they have done nothing, for the very best reason that they could do nothing. When in 1875 the Government imposed the seven years' budget system in the administration of Local Funds, the very nominal existence of the taluka committees was brought to an end. People saw the fruits of their local rates carried off to open up imperial communications, to build provincial and district

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25.

On the London Stock Exchange 5 per cent. French Rentes are quoted at 107¾, a fall of 1 per cent. The other leading securities are unaltered. There is no change in the position of money: both three and four months' sight Indian Bills are discounted in the open market at ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate.

In the general Produce markets Linseed is flat, and prices are a shade easier. Rapeseed unchanged: Wheat dull, and to effect sales lower prices must be accepted.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed dull: Surats firm: arrivals quiet: sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surata. Prices remain unchanged. In New York Middling Uplands on the spot is unaltered at 10 1-16 cents. but "futures" for the month of November show a reduction of one point, the closing quotation being 10 0-2 cents.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, sales 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. No change in prices. In New York spot cotton has advanced to 10⅛ cents., and "futures" for the month of November to 10·10 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	1,000	12,300	35,000
" Exports to U. K.	15,000	9,000	20,000
" to Continent	10,000	6,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,954,000	4,655,000	5,797,000
" Exports to U.K. "	2,931,000	2,271,000	2,785,000
" " to Cont. "	1,834,000	1,254,000	1,731,000
" Stock in the ports	237,000	134,000	223,000
Saturday's receipts	3,000	2,700	6,100

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 24th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,820,000	1,400,000	1,760,000
" Surats	511,000	602,000	445,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	891,000	632,000	747,000
" London	50,000	71,000	43,000
American afloat	20,000	20,000	70,000
East Indian "	105,000	165,000	96,000
	1,066,000	888,000	956,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	7¾d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera	3½d.	4 9-16d.	4-3-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	2-9-16d.	2-11-16d.

The local markets were closed on account of a Hindoo holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st August, as compared with that for the 14th August:—

LIABILITIES.	14th Aug. Rs.	A.	P.	21st Aug. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	35,10,866	4	4	35,10,866	4	4
Treasury Balance	3,43,50,236	11	6	3,31,32,568	7	1
Other Deposits	2,30,17,730	11	8	2,17,70,537	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,52,625	4	5	6,85,667	11	9
Sundries	10,13,725	11	7	10,43,036	9	2
Rs.	8,23,45,184	11	6	8,00,42,676	6	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	
Government Securities	55,18,884	0	0	47,31,621	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	55,28,355	0	0	55,27,835	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,02,91,616	1	10	97,28,663	14	0
Credits on do.	51,30,969	0	0	52,17,362	0	3
Bills Discounted	1,67,31,300	5	7	1,85,63,203	1	10
Balances with other Banks	3,25,162	15	5	3,41,950	6	10
Bullion	11,340	9	8	10,038	15	2
Dead Stock	11,97,528	15	5	11,97,310	6	7
Stamps	7,396	8	0	7,093	10	0
Sundries	6,67,602	8	7	6,51,446	3	1
Cash at Head Office	1,52,94,865	15	6	1,23,12,310	11	0
Do. at Branches	2,16,50,012	11	6	2,17,03,958	8	8
Rs.	8,23,45,184	11	6	8,00,42,676	6	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, 1,713 tons, Captain A. McRitchie, sailed on the 25th instant for Marseilles, &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain C. Klyton, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Zanzibar (14th Aug.), with a general cargo and Mr. Jeewandass, and 53 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 5,54 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kurrachee, (22nd Aug.), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and three children, Lieut. Swinie, Mr. F. Aspinwall, Mr. H. Rennie, Mr. J. Falconer, and 17 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China mail and Australian mails and cargo of 1,737 chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mrs. Burkstone and two children, Major H. M. Burges, Private Coughtrey and Dr. J. Scully. For Auckland.—Mr. and Mrs. Fay. For Melbourne.—Major and Mrs. J. T. Tale, and Mr. J. Macarty. For Colombo.—Captain Paul. For Hongkong.—Mr. A.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
25	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, Aug. 22.
	Avoca (s)	Klyton	Zanzibar, Aug. 14.
26	Ortelius (s)	Stacey	Port Said, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Energia (s)	Seaborne	Antwerp.
	Utopia (s)	McRitchie	Marseilles, &c.
	Deccan (s)	Adamson	China, &c.
	Amberwitch (s)		Kurrachee.
26	Bretton Hall (s)	Hodder	Kurrachee.

The steamer Pekin, to London, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

21 Star of Italy ..... Shaw ..... London, May 23.
Foyle ..... Cutting ..... Natal, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Steamer Peshwa. Ship City of Athens.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—46 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckirchund.

FOR LONDON.

Ethiopia s—10 bales skins, M. Abdoola and Co; 9,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Maclean s—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Pekin s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,400 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 8 bales skins, Bundally Esmail; 3 bales skins, Esmal Goolmahomed; 22 bales skins, Esmal Gangjee; 46 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 6 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulji; 3 bales hides and 60 cwts m.-o'-p. shells, Mahomed Corjee; 566 lbs. nutmegs, Tyebally Nuzerally; 10 cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Utopia s—200 cwts horn, Khan Mahomed Nensey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—76 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—50 cwts sandlewood, M. Hormusjee; 6 bales twist, Manockbhoy Bhadgeobhoy.
Pandora s—19 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 54 bales twist, Ebram Noordan and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	897
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	74·1
General direction of Wind*	WSW, W, S, W. WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	213
Fall of Rain*	0·19
Total fall during the month	3·36
" year	57·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th	0·46

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Battiscombe, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

August 24.

Couchman, Lieut., Somersetshire, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Scully, Surg., on leave, to Australia.
Paul, Captain, L. Fusiliers, on leave, to Ceylon.
Ashbury, Surg., on leave, to Morar.
Burgess, Major, R. A., on leave, to Australia.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 22.)

In supersession of the orders of the 2nd May last, Mr. W. R. Larminie, Offg. Commr. of the Orissa Divn. and Supdt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is granted leave, from the 12th to the 30th June 1883.

Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr. R. L. Ward, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Cuttack.

Surgn. A. Tomes, Civil Surgn., Singapore, is allowed leave for sixty days, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1883.

Surgn. F. S. Peck, Offg. Second Resident Surgn., Presidency Genl. Hospital, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn. of Midnapore during the absence, on leave, of Dr. A. Tomes, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Offg. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr. in charge of the Gopalgunge sub-div. of the Sarun dist., is vested with the powers of a Magte. of the first class.

Mr. A. E. Staley, Offg. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Dacca, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Asst. Engr., first grade, is transferred from the Chittagong Railway Surveys to the establishment under the control of the Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpore Railway Surveys, in the interests of the public service.

Mr. W. B. Bestic, Executive Engr., fourth grade (temporary rank), Darjeeling Div., to revert to Asst. Engr., second grade, with effect from the 21st July 1883.

G. F. E. S. Neill, Major, M. S. C., Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 20th Aug., which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

217-83—Balkrishna and B.—Khutree Haji Oomer Khumsa vs. Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Joonus and others—Tyabjee and D.
219-83—Hore, C. and B.—Goculdas Vulubdas vs. Foolvow and others—C. B. and J. C. Cama.

Motion.

461-69—Ardesir and H.—Rustomji Burjorji and others vs. Kessowji Naik and another—Hore, C. and B. —Part heard.

For ex-parte Decree for want of written statement.

58-83—A. F. Turner—The Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co. vs. Ruttonji Rustomji Wadia—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

357-82—Payne and G.—Tricum Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Bomanji—Pestonji K.—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Nurrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Damodhur Morarji and another—Tyabji and D.
115-82—Shapurji and T.—Bai Rambha vs. Nemidas Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.
414-82—Skipsey and V.—Hurry Bhanji and others vs. Ramdas Purshotum and other—Smith and F.
368-82—Khunderao M.—Manockjal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Becherdas and others—H. Bicknell.
517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
441-82—In person—(A pauper)—Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sonabai and another—Tyabji and D.
445-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. M. Munshi.
444-82—J. C. Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, being Act 23 of 1866, and in the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardeshir Hormarjee, deceased. —Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee and another vs. Meherbai and others—Cleveland, L. and N. —Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jowba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H. (Not to be called on before 4th September.)
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pularalal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flautulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green ottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name nd address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
. "AGENTS WANTED."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to pressure of matter a number of letters are held over.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FISCHER—August 25, at Marine Lines, the wife of F. Fischer, of a son.
SHARPIN—August 25, at 29, Marine Lines, the wife of the Revd. F. L. Sharpin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OLDHAM—August 20, at Indore, the wife of Major F. G. Oldham, R. E., of a son.
RAMSAY—August 21, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. E. Ramsay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

O'BRIEN—August 17, at Barabanki, Nellie C. O'Brien.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

THE loss, and the manifold annoyances, resulting from the imposition of quarantine in Egypt and at the Mediterranean ports, might be endured with some resignation, if that antiquated contrivance were of any practical efficacy in arresting the spread of epidemics. The artificial barrier has, however, been proved again and again to be quite powerless to shut out disease germs, which pass *cordons sanataires* with the greatest ease. In India we know how futile it would be to endeavour to combat cholera by such means as those which seemed expedient to the medical advisers of the Egyptian Government when they attempted to isolate Damietta. The wretched inhabitants could not pass the military guards, but the cholera spread over the country just as rapidly as if that useless precaution had not been taken. We know very well that the fatal germs cannot be kept out by any conceivable device, and that the one hope of comparative immunity lies in the general cleanliness of the town in which they alight. If the place be well swept and garnished, and the water-supply be good, and the food sold in the markets be sound and wholesome, the chances are that cholera will not prove very severe, and it is almost certain that the outbreak will not last long. We have been taught that lesson by long experience. Our good faith in denouncing quarantine regulations abroad as a delusion and a snare is demonstrated by our own invariable practice. We have nothing to do with quarantine in England; and in India the bare idea of "isolating" the disease in any town or province in which it prevails would be scouted as a barbarous and wholly exploded relic of a bye-gone era of hygienic ignorance.

Our own convictions, founded upon long experience, and upon the opinions of the most eminent sanitary authorities, being wholly adverse to the theory and practice of quarantine, it is difficult for us to understand how it comes to pass that in Egypt, and in countries in many respects much more advanced than Egypt, quarantine should be the one expedient resorted to whenever there is an anticipation of one of the cyclical visitations of cholera or other disease. We are apt to lose patience, and ascribe the imposition of quarantine to wholly exceptional stupidity. There is a natural wish that in Egypt, at all events, the masterful hand of a British Resident should at once bring the Khedive and his fezzed advisers to their senses and revoke all regulations of a kind known to be useless as barriers against the spread of disease, and felt to be a serious impediment to commerce and a cause of delay and vexation to travellers between England and India. But it is as well to understand the point of view of the Egyptian Government in this matter, and the real nature of the obstacles in the way of the abolition of the harassing and quite useless restrictions of which we have a right to complain. In the first place, to the Egyptian the Indian trade is by no means that in which he is most interested; the trade with the Mediterranean States, with Greece, with Italy, with Austria, with France, with Spain, is of infinitely greater importance to him than that which passes between India and England. The latter is a transit trade paying toll to the Suez Canal Company, but not contributing anything very tangible to the resources of Egypt. If it ceased entirely Egypt would scarcely feel the deprivation. It is a very different matter with regard to the Mediterranean trade; without it Egypt could not get on. Now, it is the threat of quarantine in the Mediterranean ports which really alarms the Egyptian Government. The populations of the European States on the Mediterranean littoral are not much more enlightened in matters of sanitary science than the inhabitants of Egypt, and they are not at all so apathetic. The Egyptians, left to themselves, would very probably not take the trouble to endeavour to keep out cholera or any other disease by preventive means of any kind. If God willed that the cholera should come, why God's will be done! But the Europeans on the opposite shores are not fatalistic. They have an intense horror of epidemics, which the insanitary condition of their towns render so destructive. They believe, from old tradition, that quarantine is the only means of keeping out epidemics. The authorities dare not run counter to this popular superstition, even if they did not altogether share it. The disturbance at Brindisi, and the mobbing of an ayah in Venice, show how easily those populations are moved to panic in this matter. Besides, a special class has grown up which lives by the lazzaretto. There are doctors and preventive officers and the like, who are directly interested in keeping public opinion at fever-heat when it is a question of quarantine or no quarantine. The Egyptian Sanitary Board is composed of representatives of the Mediterranean Powers. It takes its inspiration from those Powers, and it is in some respects subordinate to the Sanitary Board at Constantinople. Great Britain is of course represented on the Board, but that does not mend matters much. The Egyptian Government is practically under the stress of the representatives of the Powers which believe in quarantine, and will assuredly place Egypt in quarantine if she refuses to do their behests when plague or cholera is in question. A few years since, the plague broke out in Astrachan, which is in Russia—as is also the Amoor territory. The trade between Astrachan and Egypt is nil; no man travels from Astrachan to Egypt, or from Egypt to Astrachan, and there is no trade whatever between them. The Egyptian Government, when it was suggested to place Russia in quarantine, very naturally demurred; such a course was not necessary; if the necessity arose Russia should be declared in quarantine, but it was needless to do so just then. The telegraph forthwith brought notifications from one Mediterranean State after another declaring Egypt in quarantine for twenty-one days, on the ground that she was in free communication with a country in which the plague had broken out. The Egyptian Government thereupon declared a twenty-one days' quarantine in the case of Russia, and asked to have the quarantine with which she was herself struck rescinded. The answer was, "No; you can be only let out of quarantine twenty-one days after you have ceased to be in free communication with Russia!" That lesson has not been lost on Egypt.

It comes to this, then, that it does not rest with the Khedive and his Ministers to deal according to their own views—or according to ours—with this vexed question. If we were to insist to-morrow on the Egyptian quarantine being abolished, the only effect would be that the Mediterranean States would close their ports against Egypt; that country would be seriously hurt, and we should gain nothing. The Mediterraean States are the real factors to be considered, and we must deal with them as we find them. That our commerce is interfered with does not system, rather the contrary, altering their merce is, in comparison with ours, so trifling, that they are prepared to submit philosophically to a slight inconvenience in order to have the secret satisfaction of inflicting on us an inconvenience of considerable magnitude. It may be uncharitable to say this, but we fear it is not untrue. They certainly will not put themselves out of the way to facilitate our business. They have made up their minds that quarantine is good against the cholera; they are not sorry to hear that it is also an impediment to British trade, which they regard with such envy. In this state of things it is obviously useless to base representations or remonstrances on the ground which we ourselves are satisfied is scientifically correct—namely, that quarantine is a mistake as well as a nuisance. We should only waste our breath. But it is open to us to point out to the Egyptian Government and the Egyptian Sanitary Board that while we are willing to allow that in the present state of opinion quarantine must be accepted as a necessary evil, we are very anxious that it should be restricted to reasonable limits. If they cannot point to a case in which cholera has been developed on board a vessel after the lapse of ten days from leaving port with a clean bill of health, why not make ten days freedom from cholera a title to exemption from quarantine detention? This would not help Aden, but it would free passengers from Bombay by the mail-steamers from the hardship of being detained a week at Suez. The traffic through the Canal may, we believe, be now effected in quarantine, so that no detention is incurred. Since we must accept the inevitable, and submit to the continuance of quarantine regulations in Egypt out of deference to the backwardness of opinion in Southern Europe, what we have to consider is how to procure the reduction of the period, so that passengers by healthy steamers may go on with the mails, instead of being forced either to go through the Canal or to remain in quarantine at Suez. It is to be hoped that Sir Evelyn Baring will use his influence at Cairo to effect this very small alleviation, which cannot in any sense be regarded as an infringement of the principle of quarantine.

THE reports of the field firing carried on at various stations in the Bombay Presidency during the cold weather of 1882 and 1883 have been compiled in the form of a pamphlet, which will be interesting to those who care about the important subject of the shooting of the Army. Field firing was carried on at Poona, Ahmednuggur, Satara, Malegaon, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Agar (Central India), Deesa, Bhuj, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hyderabad, and Aden. It is difficult to compare the shooting at the different stations, as the distances were not in all cases the same, and the objects fired at (*gurrahs* and screens) not always in the same proportion; but it appears that the best percentage of total hits was made at Mhow and Hyderabad. The firing was generally divided into three stages—1,800 yards to 600 yards, 600 to 400 yards, and 400 to 200 yards—but this slightly varied at some stations, and at Poona, where the operations were carried out on an extensive scale, the first distance was 2,800 yards. The percentage of hits appears to be as a rule very small, and we are fain to believe the old saying that "it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him." However, it is impossible to expect results to look well on paper when some of the firing takes place at over 1,000 yards distance. There is a certain theory which has lately been started, that infantry fire at long artillery ranges, in fact curved infantry fire, is effective and damaging. We cannot but think that this theory is likely to be one that in actual warfare may be found to be impracticable, and unbeneficial in its results. In the first place, it is likely to lead to a considerable waste of ammunition which probably would be urgently needed a little later on in the day; and it would induce a habit in the men of disregarding aim. Doubtless a dropping fire is very demoralizing to an enemy, if it happens to drop in the right place, but the chances of this being the case at 2,800 yards are very small. The introduction of arms of precision has not brought about the increased accuracy of fire that might have been anticipated, and there is no question that at present the shooting of our Army is far from good. This has been practically demonstrated in all our late campaigns; and the authorities at home and abroad are fully alive to the fact, and various remedies have been suggested. Among other things, regimental musketry instructors have been abolished, and every company officer is to instruct his own men. This will entail a much fuller knowledge of musketry on the part of every officer than heretofore, and is therefore likely to prove a beneficial alteration. But the question is whether the system of instruction given to the soldier is the best. A man goes through a course of shooting every year, and, according to his shooting during that course, becomes a first, second, or third class shot. But is a course which only lasts a few weeks at the very outside, and involves the discharge of very much fewer rounds than a man would probably fire off in a couple of days' hard fighting, sufficient training for a man? Undoubtedly not. Field firing, when the ranges are not at all times known, is a good way of instructing men and teaching them to make the most of their ammunition; but what we contend is, that men do not get one-quarter, nay, even one-eighth, enough practice. A course of regular musketry and a course of field firing once a year will not make a man a good shot, some men doubtless never will be good shots; but to make the Army shoot up to the weapon they are armed with, their practice should be not yearly or monthly, but weekly. After all, discipline, power of enduring fatigue, and good shooting are the three essentials to make a good soldier; and with our numerically small Army each man should, if possible, be able to use with skill and certainty the weapon he is entrusted with. At present probably not one man in a hundred could hit a man walking at from 500 to 600 yards, especially if he himself was exposed to fire. No doubt, if men are really to have extensive and instructive practice, some other instruction or drill may have to be given up. We had a lamentable example in our conflict with the Boers of what good shooting can do against disciplined and seasoned troops, and the lesson then learnt should not be forgotten. Nor does it appear that it is forgotten, as the authorities have revised the musketry regulations, and made other alterations which we have already referred to. But all the theoretical teaching in the world and short yearly courses will not teach our Army to shoot. We had again last year, at Tel-el-Kebir, an example of how practically contemptible the grossly bad shooting of an army may make it. If the Egyptians had been able to shoot at all, our loss would have been so considerable before we arrived at the line of works that they would probably have been encouraged to make a much more stubborn resistance than they did. However, to return to the field firing of the Bombay Presidency. It appears to have been carried out systematically and carefully, and we hope that is only the beginning of much more extended instruction in firing in the field over broken country and at unknown ranges: *sua tela tonanti*, which, very freely translated, may mean, "Let the infantry soldier stick to his rifle."

WE give to-day, in our 2nd and 3rd pages, a full report of the very interesting and important debate in the Legislative Council at Poona, on Saturday, on the two Bills—the Local Boards Bill and the Municipalities Bill—for extending local self-government in this Presidency. The Bills were introduced by Mr. Peile, who described their scope and the reasons which have induced Government to reserve to themselves certain checking and controlling powers that have excited criticism. The measures were discussed, and the chief points of difference of non-official members from the views of the Government keenly criticised. These principally have reference to the proportion of elective and nominated members of the several boards and municipalities; objections to Collector-presidents, and the extent of the power reserved to Government not stopping his engines fixing the number of, and nominating, members, and to district officers being given the power of interfering with the working of the local bodies on essential points. The Honourables Budroodin Tyabjee, Rao Saheb Mandlik, Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, and Mr. Macaulay all insisted on the necessity for considerably modifying the Bills, if they are to be of practical value. H. E. the Governor concluded the debate in a speech, in which he read Rao Saheb Mandlik a lesson on the point of the respect due to the Civil Service, and insisted that the Bills have been framed with a thorough knowledge of the special circumstances of this Presidency, and go as far in the direction of extending self-government as His Excellency in Council deems safe. A Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Peile, General Merriman, Rao Saheb Mandlik, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, and Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, was appointed to consider the measures, with instructions to report by the 1st December next. So that the Bills will not be proceeded with further in the Council until the cold weather Session in Bombay, probably early in January.

THE DROUGHT IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 24.

A FEW clouds keep sweeping across the sky under a cool S. W. breeze, but no rain has fallen yet. The circumstances of the poorer class of natives are becoming desperate, and the more unscrupulous among them are resorting to plunder and pillage. Two miles to the S. W. of Ahmedabad is a pretty little garden, a pleasure ground situated in the centre of an artificial lake, connected with the shore by a grassy causeway. The place is called Kankarya Talao, and the natives of the city, both rich and poor, frequent this picturesque and cool retreat freely during the evening, and a long and continuous string of pedestrians, and carts drawn by bulls and horses, keeps passing to and fro late into the night. A few evenings ago some of these hard-pressed, hungry wretches had the audacity to stop a merchant in broad daylight on the highroad to Kankarya Talao, and divest him of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 500 which he wore on his person. They have hitherto managed to elude detection.

The Minas of Sirohi have intimated to their headmen that, if rain keeps off longer and famine reliefs are not at once instituted, they will be constrained to resort to plunder; and the cultivators, who have by irrigation managed to keep a few fields green, despair of ever reaping the meagre crops of muccai, towari, &c., which, they say, will be looted by famine-stricken hordes.

The current week has been enlivened with the Sky Races at Ahmedabad camp, which Mr. Phillpotts, the Assistant Judge, and the officers of the regiments have endeavoured to make as pleasant as possible for visitors. Yesterday's programme of the second meet proved specially attractive with a Ladies' Race, and many natives drove out from the city to see this unusual sight, but were disappointed to find the race cancelled for some reason or other. Captain Phayre did remarkably well on Lottery in the Gujerat Hunt Steeplechase of 1¾ mile—prize 120—in which he led easily the whole way, leaving Mr. Maconochie's The Boy and Mr. Youngjusband's "Brat," both ridden by their owners, far behind when he passed the post. Mr. Maconochie came down at the second jump, where he parted company from his horse, and walked across the maidan, fortunately not hurt at all; while the horse continued its wild career over the distant plain till eventually captured. In the Helter Skelter second ties Captain Phayre again acquitted himself very creditably, and drew the applause of the whole field, who clapped him out on the final beautiful run he made in for the goal with the red ball, without a miss the whole way, leaving his opponent and the white ball half way behind.

The programme for Saturday, which is the third and last meet, promises to be quite as good a selection of races. The General Commanding the Division, and the ladies, graced the field with their presence.

Mr. H. Dangerfield, manager of the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, is to succeed Major W. Bissett, R. E., as manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway almost immediately. Mr. Harvey, Executive Engineer, Assistant to the Director General of Railways in India, joins the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as Deputy Manager; and Captain Gardiner, R. E., at present Deputy Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, leaves to take Mr. Dangerfield's place on the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	£ 6,478,000
Balance to be remitted from date to 31st March, 1884	£ 9,822,000

HOW THE LOCUSTS WERE EXTERMINATED.

ARGUMENT.—Government has sanctioned the employment of native troops to exterminate the locusts. European officers to be paid Rs. 2 per diem, and the native ranks in proportion.

It was the Staff Corps Colonels, and
The Majors stout and gay,
Who buckled on their new brown belts
And hied them to the fray.

For they had sworn a solemn vow
The locusts all to slay,
And to rid the land of this great pest
For two rupees a day.

They jumped into their khakee suits,
And to the chase they hurried;
For well they knew that locusts are
Most excellent when curried.

When they were young, they oft had heard
The surly wild-boar grunting;
Now they were old, with equal zest
They all went locust-hunting.

They dauntless jumped o'er hedge and ditch,
Chasing the winged shikar;
And after them toiled gallantly
The portly Subedar.

They flew, those myriad locust swarms,
As ne'er they flew before,
Because till now they ne'er had felt
The might of our Staff Corps.

They disappeared from crop and field
Quick, quick, and ever quicker;
—And then, and not till then, mark well,
The Colonels stopped to liquor.

And when the people saw the swarms
Were vanishing afar,
They sat upon their hunkers, and
They all cried out, "Wah! Wah!"

* * * *

And then the Staff Corps Colonels, and
The Majors stout and gay,
Interviewed the Accountant-General,
And asked him for their pay.

"We've cleared the locusts, and we want
Our two rupees a day."
"Show me their bodies," he replied,
"As vouchers for the pay."

"They've flown away," they made reply:
On which he said, "I am
Afraid I cannot pay you, then:"
On which they all said, "D—n!"

(Signed.) POETA NASCITUR NON FIT.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

THE Court of Inquiry, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Presidency Magistrate, Captain C. Edwards, Commander of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Surat, and Captain J. G. Thompson, master of the s. s. Cairo, which was held to investigate the circumstances connected with the wreck of the s. s. Knight of the Bath, delivered judgment last Saturday morning, at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, represented the owners, captain, and officers of the vessel.

After rehearsing the evidence at great length, the court concluded thus:—On carefully considering the evidence, which consists only of the statements of the captain and officers, all the ship's documents being lost with the ship, the court can find no reason to doubt the accuracy of the ship's position at noon on the 17th, subject to errors in observation owing to the deceptive horizon and possible error in the chronometer; but considering the treacherous nature of the sand haze which is known to obscure the land and extend far seawards, we consider the courses steered by Captain Williams from the supposed noon-position did not sufficiently allow for possible error in observations, in-draughts into the various bights, sea on the port bow, and the fact that it would not be daylight when passing the islands. On sighting the land in that vicinity, the engines should have been stopped at once and the vessel's head turned windward of south and be allowed to drift from the danger until the position was verified by bearing and lead. But here the sand haze deceived Captain Williams, and caused him to estimate his distance off the land at seven to eight miles when he was really about four miles off, and in soundings. The treacherous character of the sand haze can only be appreciated by those who have had considerable experience; and Captain Williams had made only one previous S.-W. monsoon voyage across, and thought he was giving the land a prudent berth. The captain's belief in

TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASCENDENCY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Great indignation is felt here at Mr. Gladstone's speech asserting that the spirit of ascendency amongst Anglo-Indians requires to be checked. Those who deny that there is any spirit of ascendency abroad, and those who hold that such a spirit is necessary to the stability of the existing political institutions, and is natural and salutary, denounce the speech of the Premier as flippant, and as likely to work serious mischief. For the moment the Viceroy's unpopularity pales beside that of Mr. Gladstone.

MADRAS OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 25.

I hear that Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, is strongly opposed to the withdrawal of the Bill, which he states would be the gravest political error yet committed in the domestic politics of India; to do so now would be simply to take the government of the country out of the hands in which it is placed by law, and give it over to irresponsible people who do not know the legal conditions under which they are at the present moment living. He refers, in reference to this, to Mr. Webster's exposition of the existing law, under which every European all over the country is subject to the civil jurisdiction of native judges, who may compel his attendance as a witness, send him to jail for debt, or for contempt of court, or convict him of fraud, or libel; while in criminal cases he is possessed of privileges, as against European magistrates, which give him a right of appeal against every sentence of fine or imprisonment, where natives have no such right; and he has the right of applying to the High Court if he be detained in custody. Of these privileges, which he alone enjoys, the Bill leaves him in full possession.

Mr. Grant Duff says that this exposition of the law as it stands will, no doubt, surprise those who are now clamouring about the abolition of their privileges. He does not believe the passing of the Bill would send one anna of British capital out of the country, or that any one would give a thought to it. Five years hence the talk about the European population being permanently alienated from the Government, whose strength alone makes their presence here possible, would be regarded as absurd. However, he would confine the Bill to what was originally contemplated, namely, to give full powers to Covenanted Native Civilians. He doubts if it would be wise to take long views in India, and he thinks it would be well to deal with difficulties as they arise. He is satisfied that Covenanted Civilians will not abuse the powers entrusted to them. The further changes would not do any harm, but they can wait.

General Roberts still holds that the Covenanted Native Civilian must be put on the same footing as his European colleague, but he would not go further; and he states his opinion that the natives are not yet fitted, morally or socially, for the covenanted services. They are too highly paid, for the same salary is worth to a native double what it is to a European in India, seeing that one is in his own country and the other away from home. Soon we shall have some ambitious native Civilian a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal or the North-West Provinces. No doubt natives should be gradually educated to take a share in public affairs, but there is a dangerous side-question. No class will long be content with managing local boards and the like, and they will eventually ask for a voice in the government of the country. They are not fit to be entrusted with such power, though Englishmen at home think they are. We shall be despised by the people we have conquered if we don't know how to govern them, and we shall have perhaps to fight for what we now have. Race antagonism is not decreasing, except perhaps in the Native Army. In the centres of educational enlightenment there is less willingness to submit to the governing race than in remote places where civilization is in its infancy. Government, therefore, should not be too progressive. It should feel its way. General Roberts is not adverse to education. It will do good, but some of its effects are unfortunate and momentous. We should not attribute imaginary qualities to a native who passes a difficult examination at an English University.

I hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan agrees with every word of this remarkable and original minute, of which I am assured the foregoing is a pretty faithful synopsis.

Mr. O'Sullivan, the Madras Advocate-General, regrets that the Bill has been introduced so soon, but regards legislation in this direction as inevitable later on. He would now go on with the Bill, but would confine its operation to Covenanted Civilians. Ultimately natives must be given nearly every power now possessed by Europeans, but it is better to take time. Education and local self-government will tend to put down false speaking and false swearing. Many natives now are free from such vices, and the number will increase. He does not agree with the theories of race distinction urged against the Bill, but he thinks there are practical objections which should be considered.

The Chief Justice of Madras is against the withdrawal of the Bill, but the other judges are, I hear, in favour of its withdrawal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, stated that the harmony of our relations with all foreign Powers remains undisturbed. The work of the administrative reorganization in Egypt, although retarded by the cholera, has steadily advanced. The aim of the British Government is only a temporary occupation of the country. "The considerations which must supply the measure of its duration," Her Majesty said, "and the constant direction of my efforts to the maintenance of established rights, the tranquillity of the East and the welfare of the Egyptians, have more than once been explained and remain unchanged.

"The events arising from the operations of the French in Madagascar are now the subjects of communications with the French Government, which are being conducted in a spirit of friendship, and will no doubt lead to a satisfactory result. In connection with these events, my attention has been, and will continue to be, directed to all which may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects.

"My hopes for the restoration of peace and order in Zululand have not been fulfilled. While avoiding unnecessary interference, my Government will insist on the full fulfilment of all engagements, and will maintain the security of the Natal border.

"The working of the Transvaal Convention has been far from satisfactory. The question of frontier policy, and other points, will be discussed shortly by my Ministers and the Transvaal envoys.

"The revenue estimates for the past year have been fully realized. Agricultural improvement has taken place, and the trade of the country is sound."

Her Majesty then proceeded to express her greater [illegible] with the condition of Ireland. The law, she said, is wholly operating, and the [illegible] against the fulfilment of contracts, and [illegible] the payment of rents, has been [illegible] and diminution has occurred in agrarian outrages, and the associations whose object was [illegible] have been checked by the detection and punishment of the [illegible].

The speech concluded with the enumeration of the principal measures of the Session.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, AUG. 24.

It is announced from Madagascar that Rear-Admiral Galiber, the new commander of the French naval force in Malagasy waters, has reinstated all the consuls at Tamatave.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM.

PARIS, AUG. 24.

The latest news from Tongking states that the French troops have bombarded and captured all the forts at the mouth of the Hué River. The loss on the French side was trifling, but the loss of the Annamites, both in killed and wounded, was heavy. The fighting continued for three days. The admiral of the French fleet has granted a truce, and a Commissioner has left for Hué to treat with the enemy. A blockade has been declared.

THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, AUG. 24.

His Majesty King Charles of Roumania arrived here to-day.

THE RUMOURED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

I learn from an authentic source that there is no truth in the rumours regarding the assassination of the Ameer.

DEPARTURE OF SIR EVELYN BARING.

Sir Evelyn Baring left Simla to-day.

THE SALT TAX.

The Government of India has again under consideration the objections frequently urged regarding the salt tax. It has been said that the tax in this country makes salt so dear that people cannot afford to give it to their cattle in quantities sufficient for their health. This question, which in a country like India, where the bulk of the inhabitants are dependent on agriculture, is of the utmost importance. It would prove a distinct gain to be able to issue cheap salt for cattle, provided it could be done in a way compatible with the safety of the Salt Revenue. Experiments for denaturalising salt have been undertaken both in Bengal and the Punjab on the French and German principles. These experiments have resulted in failure, and the question still remains unsolved. The Viceroy invites suggestions on the subject.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

The Government from time to time sanctions the appointment of temporary Engineers and Assistant Engineers for the execution of work which cannot be undertaken by the ordinary staff of the Public Works Department. These posts have hitherto been filled up by the appointment of outsiders, but as there are in the department upper subordinates who are fitted by the engineering experience they possess to conduct the duties required the Viceroy considers that men of this class who are eligible and qualified for temporary Engineerships should be appointed in preference to outsiders. Their transfer to the establishment of temporary Engineers will not cause a break in the continuity of their service for pension.

The local Governments and Administrations, and the Director-General of Railways, will furnish the Government from time to time with the names of the upper subordinates recommended for such posts, accompanied by short confidential reports on each one. A general list will then be compiled, and copies will be furnished to the local authorities requiring temporary Engineers, in order that they may select suitable persons for the work to be carried out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The B. I S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Total week's sales of Cotton ...	46,000	bales.
" " " Surats ...	9,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	29,000	"
" " Surats ...	8,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton ...	891,000	"
" " Surats ...	140,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London ...	50,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats firm.
The London Cotton market has been steady.
Fair Dhollerah ... 3¾d.
The Manchester market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	80½
4½ per cent. " ...	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	102¼
" French Rentes ...	107¼
Bar Silver ...	50⅝

Arrivals—Castledale, Leverier, and Watlington.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

One of the Gutzlaff-Shanghai River cables still interrupted.
Hongkong-Amoy cable interrupted.
Hongkong-Shanghai cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, August 25.

10 p.m. ...	76·3

SUNDAY, August 26.

6 a.m. ...	76·1
10 a.m. ...	77·1
2 p.m. ...	76·6
4 p.m. ...	76·7

THE INCOMING MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez, stating that the Sutlej, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst.

A FULL report of the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Local Self-Government Bills is given in our inside pages to-day.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoca arrived in the harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, but did not bring any news which adds in any material degree to the sum of our information concerning affairs in Madagascar. The French have established a strict blockade at Tamatave, and no one is permitted to land. One of the Sultan's steamers had been specially chartered by the French consul at Zanzibar to convey him to Madagascar, and it is understood that he was the bearer of confidential telegraphic instructions to the French Admiral. He returned to Zanzibar in one of the French men-of-war. The news that Mr. Shaw, the missionary, was to be tried by court-martial is confirmed, but it has not transpired what are the charges preferred against him.

THE Marine Court inquiring into the loss of the s. s. Knight of the Bath delivered judgment on Saturday, when the Captain was censured for being over-confident of his position at noon of the 17th June, the day before the accident; for erring in judgment in not stopping the engines when he saw land until the position of the vessel had been verified by lead and bearing, and for not being sufficiently alive to the responsibility attached to him as master of the vessel in not being on the alert until all danger had passed.

WE learn by telegraph from Ahmedabad that up to Saturday there were no signs of rain in Guzerat and Kattywar, and that the prospects were extremely gloomy as regards the crops, which were withering. A partial failure of the crops was considered to be inevitable, and in anticipation thereof the price of grain had risen. Rain continues falling in the Poona district.

RAIN is reported all over Berar, just in time to save the crops.

THE total rainfall this monsoon up to Friday evening was 84½ inches at Egutpoora.

THERE was heavy rain in Simla all the afternoon on Tuesday, the 21st, but it had cleared up in the evening. There was thunder again, which is a bad sign, being regarded as an indication that the rains are drawing to a close.

THE recent rain appears to have been fairly general over the North-West Provinces and to have reached as far to the north-west as Meerut. The change for the better took place on the 19th and 20th. Fyzabad registered 4 inches and Cawnpore 2 inches, and the rainfall in the Bulandshahr and Aligurh districts was also heavy. A correspondent, writing from near Hattras on the 22nd instant, says:—"Considerable rain here; weather cloudy, cool, and promising. Heavy rain fell at Secunderabad (Bulandshahr district) on 20th—21st, and all over the adjacent country as far as Aligurh. Khurja had an excessive supply. The crops are already improving." The weekly crop report for the Provinces states that more rain is wanted: in the Saharanpur district the greater part of the unirrigated crops has been lost.

IT appears from the last-published programme of the tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that His Honour leaves Revelgunge on Friday, arrives at Malda on the 28th instant, and leaves on the 30th, reaching Dacca on the 31st. On the 1st of September he stays at Dacca and visits Naraingunge, from which place he goes to Chandpur and Daoudkandi; on the 3rd and 4th he stays at Commilla, and arrives at Sara on the 7th, whence he goes to Darjeeling.

COMMENTING upon the Municipal returns of births and deaths in Bombay, from which it would appear that the births among Hindoos are 10 per 1,000, among Mussulmans 20, and among Christians 35, the *Bombay Guardian* says:—"We fear that the only legitimate deduction from this is that the Hindoos are delinquent in the matter of reporting births, the Mahomedans less so, and Christians not at all. In Bombay the registration of births is still only an approximation to the facts, and cannot be used as data. We think it not unlikely that the highest prolificacy is among the Hindoos."

THE *Guardian* also refers to the statistics of cholera mortality in Bombay, and says that out of one house five persons died in one day. After the first case, three others who were attacked were taken to the Cholera Hospital, and all died; and one who had assisted in conveying them also caught it and died.

THE following is the return of cholera in the Berar district for the week ending 4th August, 1883. Amraoti, 2,454 attacks, 1,108 deaths; Ellichpur, 1,635 attacks, 892 deaths; Bassim, 1,205 attacks, 524 deaths; Akola, 3,078 attacks, 1,278 deaths; Buldana, 1,444 attacks, 520 deaths. Total 9,866 attacks, 4,322 deaths. The total number of attacks up to date is 32,099, and the total number of deaths 14,383. Cholera is on the increase in the Akola and Bassim districts, and on the decrease in the other districts. Four passed medical pupils and two hospital assistants have been added to the staff on cholera duty. The Sanitary Commissioner has, it is stated, gone to Bassim, to inquire into the arrangements made to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

PEOPLE who are desirous of visiting Calcutta during the exhibition, but have been troubled with doubts as to where they are to find accommodation, will be glad to learn that the Executive Committee have resolved, with the sanction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to erect a temporary hotel, furnished in camp fashion, on the maidan west of the cathedral. The building will be divided into three or more blocks, each of which will contain eighty private rooms and a suite of public rooms. The charge for messing exclusive of wine, beer, spirits and aerated waters, is in no case to exceed Rs. 5 a day, and will be independent of the charge for furnished lodging accommodation (about Rs. 3 a day).

THE *Indian Daily News*, referring to the announcement that the Viceroy will open the Calcutta Exhibition, remarks that the curious thing is that there should have been any doubt on the subject. "The ceremony," it adds, "will be an imposing one, for it is likely to be attended by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Hindoostan, and the Punjab. We hear that the details of the ceremony have yet to be arranged, but an attempt will be made to sing one of Tennyson's Odes."

THE Allahabad paper states that the Government received a letter from the Ameer's camp, written by the British Agent, Mahomed Afzul Khan, on the 17th instant, and that in that communication the writer makes no mention whatever of the reported assassination of the Ameer, or any violence done to him.

A TABLE in the Annual Paper Currency Report gives the average value of the notes in circulation in the different circles. From this it appears that the average is highest in Allahabad, where it stands at Rs. 94, and lowest in Bombay and Calicut, where it is Rs. 41 and Rs. 34 respectively. The mean value of notes in the Calcutta circle is Rs. 39. A high average is interpreted to mean that the notes are chiefly held by banks as their reserve; a low one indicates a brisk circulation among the general public.

ANOTHER tale of a brutal assault by a native on a European woman has reached the *Englishman*:—

"A correspondent writes from Lahore:—On Saturday, the 18th instant, at Lahore, while Mrs. Abbott, a European, was driving in a dog-cart in the garden near the city, her whip caught in the bough of a fruit tree and brought some fruit to the ground. The owner of the garden ran out, seized her horse's head, and forced it back, upon which the animal fell down, and the lady jumped out of the conveyance. She was immediately seized by the arm by the man, who gave her some blows in the face, and subjected her to very rough usage. A crowd of natives looked on at the scene and never attempted to protect the helpless woman. The police, on being appealed to, referred the complainant to the Magistrate's Court, as the matter was their cognizance."

FROM the 1st of September, deferred telegraph messages will be despatched whenever the wires are clear of other messages, and delivered on arrival at their destination; not detained until the following morning, as at present. In large towns, where there are two or three local post deliveries daily, such messages will be sent through the post, but only where such conveniences for prompt transmission exist.

THE *Indian Daily News* discusses at some length the question of direct railway communication between Bengal and the Central Provinces, in connection with the letter from the Government of India replying to a representation by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the subject. It would appear, remarks our contemporary, that the Public Works Department is decidedly opposed to the direct route, and it therefore behoves the Chamber to speak out strongly against the favour which is to be shown to the East Indian Railway at the expense of the rest of India. "From a commercial point of view," it adds, "the arguments in its favour are overwhelming, and are such as are likely to commend it to the money market. At the same time, the adoption of this line will advance the question of the construction of docks very considerably. The letter of Colonel Trevor is important in some respects, but, as a whole, it is unsatisfactory. It deals with a foregone conclusion, instead of reviewing impartially projects of vital importance, not only to Calcutta, but to all India between the Ganges and the Mahanuddy. Fortunately, the decision will not rest with the authorities in India, and therefore it is to be hoped the Chamber of Commerce will lose no time in taking up the challenge given it by Colonel Trevor in a way which shall leave no doubt as to the wishes and convictions of the merchants of Calcutta."

THE Allahabad paper thinks that, by the publication in the *Times of India* of the Calcutta High Court's opinion on the Jurisdiction Bill, a "positive disservice" has thereby been done to the opponents of the Bill. "Their case is so good that it could better have afforded to see arrayed, side by side, with the High Court's admirable exposition of its merits, the very utmost that could be said against it by the other authorities consulted." We find, however, that the *Pioneer* itself is not above doing a "positive disservice" to the cause it espouses, for we observe that in another part of the paper the opinions are quoted *in extenso*. Our contemporary excuses its inconsistency by naively declaring that there is nothing left but to follow suit with the *Times*.

THE *Statesman* considers the Ilbert Bill is hardly worth public attention, but attaches very great importance to Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme. "We perfectly understand the opposition of civilians thereto, and give them credit for full sincerity in predicting its failure, but they are the worst judges we could appeal to. Had their own administration been successful, they would have had a *locus standi*, but their failure has been conspicuous, and risk what we may, we hold that the time has come when we must let the boy go into the water to teach him to swim. Failure and disappointment will not be an unmixed evil. It is in one direction only that we are disposed to hesitate—namely, Education, as it is upon the progress of education that we count for success in the experiment, more than upon anything else. We may even take it for granted that local self-government will pass through a season of failure, and yet hold fast to the necessity of introducing it. Have the opponents of the measure ever reflected that there was perfect self-government in India before our time; and that it is our unfamiliar systems only that the people fail to understand and administer?"

REFERRING to the fact that the French are going to try Mr. Shaw, the missionary of Tamatave, by court-martial, the *Bombay Guardian* remarks that Mr. Gladstone appears to take all these things very quietly, and says that nothing has occurred in Madagascar to disturb the friendly relations of England and France. "It will be a sad day for the world when statesmen feel that if they interfere not when another Power tramples upon the weak, they themselves shall be exempt from interference when similarly engaged."

THE people of New South Wales seem to be possessed with the idea that the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta will have nothing in the nature of an international fair, and the Sydney papers speak of it sneeringly, if not contemptuously, as simply "a private affair." Says the *Sydney Mail*:—"So soon. At the meeting of the Calcutta Commission, on Monday, the secretary stated that 'if they secured 5,000 cubic feet the cost would be £204, and additional space would be charged for proportionately. Mr. Morris stated that space was not charged for in any international exhibition in the world, and Mr. Poole said that he could not see that this was an international affair if they had to pay for space. It seemed to him that it was being resolved into a private affair.' As if it ever were anything else. Simple Commissioner!"

FRANCISCO BARCA, Spanish Minister to the United States, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his room at the Albemarle Hotel, New York. He was about to return with his family to Spain. The deceased was deeply involved in debt, which had been increased by unfortunate Wall-street speculations.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE learn that it is now definitely settled that on Colonel Willoughby, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, going to England on furlough next month, Colonel Pottinger, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will act for him. The place of Colonel Pottinger will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Jopp, an Assistant Quartermaster-General on the establishment, now in England on furlough. Colonel Pottinger's advancement will hardly escape comment and criticism. He is an Artillery officer, and the appointment he is about to act in is, as we stated before, regarded as belonging peculiarly to the Staff Corps. We think, however, it will be pretty generally conceded that in no other respect can Colonel Pottinger be held to be disqualified for the post.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the attendance of the Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, at the camp of exercise, Bangalore. Sanction has also been accorded to the selection of eight officers from among the regimental commanding officers and Army Staff officers in the Bengal Presidency to accompany His Excellency.

COLONEL J. P. TURTON, Commanding 4th Goorkhas, and at Bakloh, died at Amritsar, on Sunday morning last. Colonel Turton had been in failing health for some time, and he left Bakloh on the Thursday before his death *en route* for Kurrachee, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

THE appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery in India will in all probability be vacant shortly, owing to the promotion of Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. Leslie, the present incumbent, consequent upon the expected retirement of Major-General N. Turner, C. B., who, owing to ill-health, is unable to accept active employment. Brigadier-General Leslie was appointed Inspector in October, 1880, and consequently has over two years yet to run.

CAPTAIN MACK, 12th Lancers, goes home on three months' leave, pending retirement from the service.

CAPTAIN BROWNE, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal Depôt, *vice* Vivian, whose tenure of appointment is about to expire.

LIEUTENANT THACKWELL has been appointed permanent Quartermaster, 20th Native Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAMSAY, King's Own Borderers, proceeds home immediately to join the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANTS NEWMARCH, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, and C. C. Anderson, Royal Artillery, have been appointed to the 32nd and 10th Native Infantry respectively as probationers for the Staff Corps.

IT is stated that Lieutenant G. Rennie, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Account Department, now on six months' leave in India, from Poona, will join at Calcutta, for duty, on the expiration of his leave next month.

THE Indian Government steamer Amberwitch sailed on Saturday for Aden and Kurrachee, with the following details:—17 men of the 3rd N.I.; 73 men of the 2nd Grenadiers; 59 men of the 12th N.I.; one sirdar and 5 followers of the Ord. Dept.; 4 men of the E-2 R. A.; 2 men of the Staffordshire Regt.; one man of the 7-1 R. A.; one clerk of the Commt. Dept.; one man (with wife) of the 27th N. I.; one European man of the 8-1 R. A.; one native officer, one man, and one follower of the 22nd N.I.; and one European officer on duty with troops.

IT is announced that in future campaigns civilians employed in the Postal, Telegraph, Political and Survey Departments will be entitled to war medals, in the same way as the combatant force. Hitherto the rule has been that civilians were only given medals if they had performed their duty under fire.

IN consequence of the early despatch of the first homeward troopships this season, the District and Division Invaliding Boards will be assembled in September instead of October. Special provisions are made for the detention of men belonging to the corps going home whose health is not likely to stand the sudden change to an English climate in the depth of winter; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay is requested to see that men whose health has become doubtful after leaving their stations are kept behind till later in the season, when the weather is likely to be more suitable for delicate subjects.

ACCORDING to a correspondent at Mooltan, upwards of Rs. 6,000 have been drawn from the Government treasury there, for payment to the soldiers of the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, as bounty money for prolonging their service to ten years with the colours.

SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY are to be absorbed as suitable appointments become vacant. Meanwhile they are to remain as supernumerary and their services utilized at their commanding officers may consider advisable.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of the boys of the Kurseong school into a Cadet section, to be attached to the B Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles have commenced enrolling recruits for the current year. The exhibition is stated to be the cause for commencing thus early.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.—The general decrease of pressure noticed yesterday holds to-day over the greater portion of the country, but at the hill stations in the Punjab, and in parts of Bengal and Burmah, the barometer is rising. The distribution in the North-West shows a tendency to re-assume its previous distribution, and in consequence the south-easterly monsoon currents have disappeared except from Roorkee and Meerut. Northerly winds have set in at the hill stations, and westerly and north-westerly winds at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, &c. The moisture of the air is decreasing. The temperature is rising, and the rainfall is very scanty over Northern India. Rain to-day, Moulmein, 2¾ inches; Darjeeling, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Malegaon, Rutnagherry, Goa, Mangalore, and Akyab, over 1 inch; False Point, Bombay, Secunderabad, and Diamond Island, ½ inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur, 2¾ inches; Hoshangabad, and Moulmein, 1 inch; Bahraich, Dhulia, and Rutnagherry, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd ..	57 94	62 0	59 52	66 1
25 Saturday	0 92	0 63	0 50	2 53
26 Sunday	....	0 54	0 50	0 49
Total	58 76	63 25	60 52	69 03
Corresponding date last year.....	57 40	67 90	65 55	77 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

IRRIGATION OF CROPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Joseph Hayward, whose admirable letter appears in your issue of the 18th instant, tells the public that the only mode that can be depended upon to irrigate crops when rain is scanty is the tube-well system, and that "Norton's Abyssinian" will raise 5,000 gallons of water per day up to 100,000, and twice that if necessary. I had the pleasure of seeing one of the tube-wells referred to at the Chunnee-road station garden in Bombay, and I think they might, with considerable advantage, be made available by Government for the benefit of villagers, who would then be in a position to raise water in sufficiently large quantities for domestic purposes and for their cattle. I am not quite sure whether the tube-wells would meet the requirements of agriculturists. As regards irrigating crops during a season like the present one, I must, however, invite the attention of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture, to this important subject. It is imperatively the duty of the most useful portion of the community) during these critical times; and I think our Governor should lose no time in issuing instructions to Collectors to devise schemes that would enable the ryots to raise crops by pukkas and cutcha wells and easy methods of irrigation. I have no doubt that Government will find men among the non-official classes who have it in their power to advise and to render valuable assistance. The usual excuse, that Collectors are too busy to enable them to attend to matters pertaining to agriculture, should, I think, now be set aside. It is unquestionably matter for deep regret that public opinion is ignored, and that many suggestions regarding storage of water and easy water lifts that were made at the proper time, through the medium of the press, for the consideration of Government, have not received the attention they deserved. I hope this letter will awaken Government to a sense of duty even at the eleventh hour. If "measures of protection and prevention" are not adopted soon for the benefit of helpless ryots there will, I fear, be a lamentable loss of life.

Gujerat, Aug. 22. AGRICULTURIST.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1883.

THE following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date, viz.:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount previously acknowledged	89,456 13 6
Amounts paid from 21st to 31th instant:—	
Amount received from Calcutta through Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Banajee as under—	
The Hon'ble Doorgachurn Law and Baboo Samachurn Law	100 0 0
Baboo Kally Kisson Tagore	100 0 0
Baboo Joygobindo Law	50 0 0
Baboo TarrucknathPramanick and Son	50 0 0
Messrs. Reihold and Co.	50 0 0
Messrs. A. and Co.	32 0 0
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Romeschunder Mitter	25 0 0
Messrs. M. H. Mehta and Co.	25 0 0
Baboo Nundial Gossain	25 0 0
Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.	16 0 0
Mr. Dhunjeebhoy M. Wadia	15 0 0
Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla	10 0 0
Mr. D. Eduljee	5 0 0
Mr. Cawasjee Burjorjee Tangree	5 0 0
Mr. Dadabhoy Burjorjee Tangree	5 0 0
Three subscribers under Rs. 5 each	10 0 0
Mr. Dassaijee Cullianraijee Hukoomutraijee..	300 0 0
The officials and operatives of the Western India S. and M. Co., Ld.	236 0 9
The employés of the Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co.	110 0 0
Mr. Rahimtoola Mohamed Sayani	100 0 0
A few compositors of an English daily issue ..	10 0 0
Mr. Lladhur Gordhandas	10 0 0
Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Nowrojee	10 0 0
Total	Rs. 90,756 11 3

Subscribers to the fund, and the public, are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANDARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAP ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 24th August, 1883.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Baring Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee; Avoca (s), Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Ortelius (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Energia (s), for Antwerp; Utopia (s), Marseilles, &c; Deccan (s), China, &c; I. G. S. Amberwitch Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Bretton Hall (s), Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Overture	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Selection	On English Airs	Hartmann.
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.
Grand Selection ..	Carmen	Bizet.
Valse	Loyaute	Wheeler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Bapoo Mahadoo, a reputed thief, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing twenty-five gunny-bags, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Cullianjee Visram, from his warehouse at Mandvie. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Amoodeen Culiff, a calassee, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Ismail Mintah, at Chuckla, on the previous night. He was fined Rs. 30, and was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 in his own recognizance to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Kadur Ismail, a merchant living at 2nd Don Tar-street, reported to the police on Friday last that he loaded seven labour carts with cases of European goods on the previous day, and directed the drivers to take them to the Carnac-bunder for shipment. Six of the carts arrived there safe, but the seventh, which contained boots, clothing, &c., of the value of Rs. 900, did not turn up. The cart-driver is supposed to have absconded with the property.

THE G. I. P. R. AMUSEMENT CLUB.—The sixth quadrille party of the G. I. P. R. Locomotive Department Parel Amusement Committee was given on Friday evening last, at the G. I. P. Railway Institute, at Parel. The spacious hall was beautifully illuminated with gas jets and chandeliers for the occasion. The hall appeared to be better adapted for dancing than the old Drawing Office of the Railway Company, at Byculla. There was a good attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather. The entertainment was under the management of Mr. Ward, who acted as "master of the ceremonies," and Mr. E. Shrewsbery, the honorary secretary of the Amusement Committee.

GUJERAT ORPHANAGES.—The Gujerat Orphanages are connected with the Irish Presbyterian Missions. At Surat are 48 girls, 2 boys; at Borsad, 15 girls, 17 boys; at Ahmedabad, 4 girls, 18 boys; at Anand, 3 and 1; and at Gogo 1: a total of 120. Total expenses for the year, Rs. 5,577. Some of these orphans are children of Christian parents, but the majority are not. All receive Christian care and nurture, and an education fitted to help them in the battle of life. Many have given their hearts to the Lord. About a quarter of the expense of these excellent institutions is raised in this country.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FIRE INSURANCE.—The *Statesman*, referring to the starting of the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, says:—Fire insurance business in India must always be more profitable than in Europe, and enable local Indian insurance companies to offer greater inducements for insuring. At present, the lowest premium charged on any policy in India is six or eight times the English rates, while the risk is lower, the loss by fire in England being forty per cent. heavier than in India, as shown by the experience of the last ten years. The Oriental Fire Company, whose shares are now being placed on the market, takes cognizance of these facts. The company comes out under good auspices, the provisional directors comprising the names of several leading and influential men in Bombay. A large amount of business has been already promised to the company in Bombay, before it has any substantive existence. It is ruinous to India to allow English companies to drain from her resources the large sums that are annually paid to their agencies for risks that should be underwritten by native capitalists.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Governor paid return-visits to some Sirdars in the City of Poona on Friday. His Excellency, accompanied by his Military Secretary, entered the City, by the Lal Deval Pul road, and his first visit was paid to Sirdar Rangeon Appasaheb Poorundhurray. Thence His Excellency proceeded to Raneesaheb Anaadeebai Akulcotekur in Shunwar Pet, to the house of the Rajasaheb of Gowaree, Boodwar Pet, and thence to Moroba Dadasaheb Pundunwis, returning thence to the Council Hall by the main road, Raviwar Pet, the Gossaweepoora and the Bolai chowkee—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote presiding. There were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether, Major Portman, Drs. Blanc, Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Shaik Cassum; Messrs. Aguiar, Freeborn, Kemp, Mowat, C. A. Turner, E. F. Underwood, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dyamjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashank

able of being moved about from place to place at a very small cost. The present building is 300 feet long by 45 feet wide, allowing a surface measurement of 13,500. The whole framing is of wrought iron, with the exception of the 50 columns, which are made of cast-iron. The columns are painted, and stand securely fixed, each of them weighing close upon half-a-ton. The framing is likewise painted. The purlins of wood are cut to exact lengths, and bored and escarped so as to be ready for joining. Every part is numbered, so as to easily get into its constituted position. The corrugated sheathing is of the best galvanised iron, and nuts and bolts and screws, &c., are all in readiness, so as to require only manual labor, with an intelligent supervisor, to put it up. We think that buildings of this nature would be very handy for tea-planters on account of their general utility.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE *Athenæum*.—We exceedingly regret to have to announce the somewhat unexpected death of M. R. R. Cavanam Soobbaroya Chettiyar Avergal, the proprietor of this paper, at half-past seven o'clock last Wednesday evening. He was only about twenty-five years of age; and leaves behind him a widow and two young children.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CATCHING A TARTAR.—A gentleman, residing in the vicinity of Marlimund, whose vegetable garden suffered severely from the nocturnal depredations of porcupines, endeavoured to trace these latter up by their spoor and occasionally-shed quills. His researches led him to a large cave in the blue gum plantations adjacent to the Aramby Shola, and, concluding that the thieving animals who nightly made free with his vegetables were within, he got some coolies to light a huge fire at the mouth of the cavern, in order to smoke out the offenders, while he stood at the entrance armed with a thick cudgel with the intention of inflicting exemplary punishment on the delinquents when they issued forth. After a while, a series of extraordinary gasps, gurgles, and snuffles, such as the astonished gentleman never conceived any porcupine could give vent to, issued from the cave, and, while he was still cogitating on the alarming noises which a porcupine could apparently emit, he was yet further bewildered by being knocked over on his back with tremendous force, cudgel and all! Considerably startled and impressed by this extraordinary development of the dangers of hunting an animal, whose belligerent powers he had heretofore held in great contempt, our explorer rapidly got away from the entrance, and was not a little non-plussed when a second animal rushed forth in the shape of a large black bear, and peremptorily put him to flight with the indescribable hoo-hoos and howls which Bruin indulges in when enraged or wounded. Of course, the first animal that hurdled out, was likewise a bear, but the dense smoke, and the suddenness of its rush, coupled with the summary manner in which he was thrown on his back, prevented the gentleman from seeing Bruin. It is rather serious to have bears so close to the station, as the plantation in question is barely two miles from St. Stephen's Church. There appears to be an extraordinary number of dangerous animals afoot in the vicinity of our sanitarium just at present, as we daily hear of the ravages of tigers and other animals.—*Madras Times.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2

A MOST distressing domestic tragedy has just taken place at Marcinelle, near Charleroi, where a family of four persons, father and mother, a girl of 17, and a boy of 13, attempted in the most determined manner to commit suicide. M. Taton, the father, who was head-clerk at the Marcinelle branch office of the Union du Credit, had living with him a nephew named Jules Pirson, employed at the head office of the bank at Charleroi, who has been arrested for forging a cheque of 20,000fr., and the disgrace thus cast upon his family so affected his mind that, after a search had been made in his house by the police, he prevailed upon his wife and children to commit the act which has proved fatal to his wife, and from the effects of which his daughter is not expected to recover.

Last May a letter was received at the bank at Chaleroi from Mr. Hallez, one of their customers, stating that he had drawn on them for 20,000fr., and accordingly on the date advised the cheque was presented, and, there being no reason to suspect its authenticity, it was paid. When Mr. Hallez received his half-yearly accounts he was surprised to see an entry of 20,000fr. of which he knew nothing. The cash keeper was first suspected, and was kept under *surveillance* for eleven days, when, pressed with questions, young Pirson who is only 18 years of age, confessed that he was the culprit, and gave the names of his two accomplices, youths of 17 and 16, one of whom had cashed the cheque. They soon quarrelled about the share each was to have, and, while this matter was in suspense, a hairdresser's assistant discovered where the money was kept, and disappeared with what was left, 6,000fr. having, in the meantime, been squandered away.

It was after supper that, having drunk a *litre* of gin between them, the fatal resolution was carried out; the boy, who lived with a cousin at Charleroi, had been fetched home on purpose. They went up to a bedroom, and there tried to cut with a razor the veins of each other's arms at the elbow. They lost a great deal of blood, but, as death did not come, they attempted to produce suffocation by burning a quantity of paper and shavings in the room, of which they had hermetically closed the doors and windows. Finding that this did not succeed, the father proposed that they should drown themselves in the cistern, which was agreed to. The cistern is in the cellar, and its opening, near the ceiling, is reached by a ladder. Before going down they had tied each other's wrists, to prevent escape. First the mother, then the two children and the father, went up the ladder, and threw themselves into the ice-cold water. There was only two feet of water in the cistern. The boy began to cry out; he had become conscious of what he had been doing and now would not die. His father untied his wrists and helped him to get out, when his cries for help attracted the attention of a neighbour, who came to the rescue and got out the daughter and the father, who helped to get out his wife, but she was already dead. The authorities were at once communicated with, medical assistance was procured, and the wounds of the survivors, which are stated not to be mortal, were bound up. The father was quite out of his mind, and possessed of but one idea, that of making away with himself. Ever since ten o'clock, he said, they had been trying to kill themselves, and only one had died instead of four. What had he now to live for? He had remained beside the body of his wife, under the care of a *garde-champêtre*, but had managed to make his escape, and it is feared the throws of himself into the Sambre. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and bore a first-rate character at the bank.—*Globe's* Correspondent.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

THE closing of the Lyceum, the St. James's, the Court, Drury Lane, the Princess's and other theatres may be taken to mark the end of the dramatic season. This, however, is nowadays much less clearly defined than it was in years gone by, when during the month of August scarcely any dramatic or musical entertainment was provided for the London public. Even at the Haymarket—where, if anywhere, one would expect to see the unwritten laws of the fashionable world obeyed—there are no signs of the withdrawal of "Fedora," a play which is certainly calculated to satisfy more robust tastes than those usually catered for by Mr. Bancroft. At the Savoy, the Comedy, and the Royalty, musical pieces are still in full swing. The Gaiety never closes; and several other theatres, like the Vaudeville and Toole's, are successfully occupied by casual productions for which the "holidays" afford a special opportunity.

Of these latter the most important is the revival at Toole's Theatre of "M.P.," which is, with the exception of "Play," the least familiar of the comedies by Mr. Robertson produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. When it was first played in 1870 it was successful, or at any rate it was no failure. But it is significant that Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who have revived "Caste" and "Ours," "School" and "Society" more than once, displayed no similar confidence in their author's last work. The result is that there is at least certain freshness about the revival of "M.P.;" and even those spectators who remember its perfect performance thirteen years ago find it easy to avoid the comparison which would be inevitable in the case of pieces more recently presented. That this is so is of course fortunate for the company which follows Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Hare, and the rest of the little band of skilful players which had made a special art of drawing-room comedy. The actors and actresses now engaged upon "M.P." at Toole's Theatre are one and all painstaking performers, and the piece has evidently been rehearsed with intelligence and care under Mr. T. W. Robertson's direction. But the company has not acquired the light yet firm touch by which sentiment can be played with and yet not rendered ridiculous, by which pathos is suggested in scenes apparently frivolous, and by which bold satirical humour is kept just within the confines of orthodox conventionality. The difficult task is, however, approached in a straightforward sensible manner; and if the comedians miss the delicacy which distinguished the work of their predecessors, they catch the broad spirit of the play, and make it very entertaining. It may be recollected that the story of the play—a thin and impossible one even for Robertson—hinges upon Miss Cecilia Dunscombe's proceedings as an amateur "man-in-the-moon," in which capacity she dispenses from a perambulator the sum of £2,000 in furtherance, as she thinks, of her lover's election. The agents who secure the booty in the garden of Dunscombe Hall erroneously assume that it is to be employed on behalf of the rival candidate; and it is on this absurd mistake that the apology for a plot is based. Of course it is not here that the interest of "M.P." lies. This is due to its smart dialogue, which has been saved from growing stale by the salt of real wit, and to the diverting contrasts of character introduced in the high-spirited lady of fashion and the prim quasi-Quakeress, the country gentleman of the old school and the vulgar self-made man who holds a mortgage on his property. The best acted of these characters in the present representation are those of Isaac Scoone and his demure little ward Ruth, by Mr. J. F. Young and Miss Gerard respectively. These are very effective impersonations, notwithstanding their tendency to over-accentuation; a tendency which leads the actress to make Ruth's simple ingenuousness seem almost affected sometimes. When, for example, the Quakeress is asked by Chudleigh Dunscombe—a stage-struck youth very agreeably played by Mr. Ward—to read a passage from one of his beloved burlesques, she does so not merely as though the jokes had no meaning for her, but as though she had a difficulty in spelling out the words. Dunscombe Dunscombe and Talbot Piers have in Messrs. Beaumont and Macklin, representatives who fail in the indescribable quality of distinction, but are otherwise safe actors enough. Miss Cora Stuart, hitherto known chiefly in comic opera, interprets the gaiety of Cecilia's nature with a keen sense of fun but with no more refinement than would be expected from a heroine of opera-bouffe. It should be added that the efforts of one and all of these players met a very hearty reception, and that Messrs. Robertson and Bruce may well feel encouraged to proceed with the other Robertsonian revivals which they are said to contemplate.

As Mr. Irving announced in his farewell speech, his theatre will not long remain untenanted during his absence. Its first occupant will be Miss Mary Anderson—an actress whose "beauty and talent" have, according to Mr. Irving, made her "the favourite of America from Maine to California." Miss Anderson will make her debût here on the 1st of September as Parthenia, the heroine of "Ingomar," and will have Mr. Barnes for her chief supporter. The first appearance of Mr. Irving and his colleagues in New York will not be made until the 25th of October, when it will take place in "The Bells:" Miss Ellen Terry's debût being reserved for "Much Ado about Nothing."

"The Wages of Sin," which has proved a good deal more popular than most of the recent productions at the Olympic, will on Monday be transferred to the Standard, where, as at other outlying theatres Bank Holiday is generally the occasion for a change of entertainment.

The plans for Mr. Charles Wyndham's theatre at the back of the Grand Hotel Charing-cross are, we understand, only just passed by the authorities, and it will be some little time probably before the building is actively proceeded with. In the meanwhile the theatre which Mr. Windham formerly occupied, the Criterion, will in spite of rumours to the contrary, be permitted to re-open; the Board of Works having satisfied themselves, with certain alterations which are supposed to make this well-appointed cellar a safe and suitable place of public entertainment. The manager will be Mr. Henderson, and his first production, there, "La Vie Parisenne" will be given in October.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A QUIVER-FULL.

THE Madrid *Estafette* states that a Spanish gentleman, Senor Lucas Nequeiras Saez, who emigrated from his native land to America seventy years ago, recently returned to Spain in a steamer of his own, and brought with him the whole of his family, which consists of no fewer than 107 souls, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law not included. Senor Saez has been three times married. His first wife had eleven children at seven births, his second had nineteen children at thirteen births, and his third had seven children at six births. The youngest of this family of thirty-seven is aged nineteen; the eldest, who is seventy, has seventeen children of whom the first-born is forty-seven. Of Senor Saez's twenty-three sons, all of whom are living, thirteen are married, six are unmarried, and four are widowers; and of his surviving daughters, nine are married. The granddaughters number thirty-four, and of these twenty-two are married, nine are unmarried, and three are widows; and of the forty-five grandsons, twenty-three are married, seventeen are unmarried, and four are widowers. There are also forty-five great-granddaughters, and thirty-nine great grandsons, of whom three are married. Senor Saez has never tasted wine or any alcoholic liquor, and lives chiefly upon a vegetable diet, with but little salt. In spite of his ninety-three years, he is still hale and hearty, and makes a point of walking briskly for at least three hours every day. If such be the results of vegetarianism and temperance, we fear those doctrines are not likely to find many followers in countries where population is large, and employment scanty, as in Great Britain, for instance.—*Public Opinion.*

ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two additions have been made to the pictures exhibited in the National Gallery. In Room XVII. is No. 1,138, a small cabinet work in oil, probably from a predella, by Andrea del Castagno (1390-1457), representing Christ crucified between the thieves. Standing between the crosses are, on our left, the Virgin; on our right, St. John. The painting of the figures is heavy, not to say coarse, and there is no refinement in the features, which are of a common, almost vulgar type. The thief on our right is the more expressive figure, and is represented at the moment of death. Christ's head has dropped slightly forward, suggesting resignation and the lassitude preceding death, while the thief on our left is repulsively callous. The effect of foreshortening is attempted by bowing the legs, as in Fra Angelico's drawing. The smears of brilliant red designed to mark the blood on the figures are repulsive and crude, in Castagno's manner. The Madonna is old and ill favoured. The action of St. John's figure is exaggerated almost to grotesqueness, and there is some disproportion in the limbs. The faces are all modelled in the yellow colour and dotted manner of F. Lippi and others, with additional searching touches. The light of a gray daybreak rises from the horizon in excellent aërial perspective, and is reflected on wavy cloudlets passing above the figures. The landscape consists of rocks, hills, and trees, with a church and other buildings. The motive this small work expresses with remarkable energy is solemn and poetical. In the Octagon Room is No. 1,144, "The Virgin, Saints, and the Donor," by Gianantonio Bazzi, or "Il Sodoma." The Virgin is seated on a throne, which is surmounted by a canopy of light cane in lake-red lined with sage green, supported on each side by an angel flying. The angels are smoothly painted thin in handling, and but slightly modelled. The Virgin wears the traditional colours and holds the Infant on her knees. The latter has an animated expression, and throws his hands forward towards the donor, who, in a white quasi-monastic garb, kneels on our left, and is introduced by St. Peter. On the right of the principal group is a female saint with a lily. The throne descends by a step to a floor of inlaid marble, characteristic of the school. The face of St. Peter shows more modelling and animation than the rest of the picture. The female saints are pretty, and have the smooth, semi-classic aspect proper to Il Sodoma. This picture is interesting extrinsically because to the artist is attributed the repainting of portions of the great Signorelli in the same room. A considerable proportion of the English pictures have been taken down from the walls, in order that some of them may be sent to provincial galleries and the rest may be re-hung.—*Athenæum.*

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By order of the Committee,
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